The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2130. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

A WEEK LATER FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

The March of the Army into the Valley.

Description of the Mormon Fortifications at Echo Canon.

The Conferences of the Peace Commissioners and the Mormon Leaders.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Saturday, June 19, 1858.

When I mailed my letter of the 12th inst., I did not expect to date my next from this city. But here I am in "Zion," in full view of "Jordan," having had some little experience of the fact that "Jordan is hard to travel," or, at all events, that the road towards it fully justifies the declaration of the negro melody. In my communication of a week ago I announced that the first division of the Army of Utah were to move forward on the 13th inst. towards "the Valley." Early on the morning of that day the bugles of the Light Battery sounded the *reveille*, and soon every man was astir, preparing for the march. Breakfast prepared and over, the tents were soon struck, and loaded in the baggage wagons, leaving a little village of lonely chimneys and desolate hearthstones, where an hour before a small little canvas village dotted the plain. By 10 o'clock all was ready, and the order to march was sounded. The 10th Dragoons led the way in three columns, followed by a train of fifty or sixty baggage, property and supply-wagons. Next in order was PEMBER' Light Battery, followed by its wagon-train, and the Volunteer Battalion brought up the rear. The whole line, when fairly in motion, was seven miles in length, and presented an exceedingly interesting appearance as it moved over the hills, the armament glistening in the sun, and the long string of wagons trailing along the tortuous road, their white tops, when seen from a distance, contrasting very prettily with the green verdure of the hill sides.

The remainder of the army followed us on Monday and Tuesday, in accordance with the order which you have already published. The advance party, with which your correspondent traveled, proceeded a distance of ten miles, where, by a long, steep hill, we descended to the Muddy Creek, a pretty stream, winding through one of the loveliest little valleys one would wish to gaze upon. We camped in the valley for the night, nearly thirteen miles from Bridger. The next morning, rising at 3¼ o'clock, we were in motion again by 6 o'clock, marching rapidly forward. The country now became very rough. Our road carried us up hill and down, crossing a succession of ridges, each higher than its predecessor, until we reached the summit of Quaking Aspen Hill, nine thousand feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico, and said to be the highest point crossed upon the emigrant road between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The grass all along the road was very fine, affording an abundance of forage for the numerous animals of the trains. Water was less abundant during this march, but still was amply sufficient for our purposes. A few miles from Quaking Aspen Hill, (taking its name from the groves of ever-quivering aspens which are found in its little ravines) we passed a fine mineral spring, very similar to the celebrated Congress Spring of Saratoga, although not quite so strong. The spring gushes out in a liberal stream from the hill-side, not twenty yards from another spring of clear, cold and delightfully fresh water. From this point to Bear River—distant nineteen miles from the Muddy—our descent was quite rapid, though not continuous, for we were still crossing the ridges, getting ever-varying and exceedingly fine views of little valleys on either hand. The valley of Bear River, where we pitched our tents before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, certainly presented one of the most beautifully-picturesque landscapes to be found anywhere in this region. The valley, at this point, was half to three-quarters of a mile in width, closed in by high hills on either side; one view, to the southward, opening upon the snow-clad peaks of the Wasatch Mountains, perhaps a hundred miles distant, and, to our view, rising from a beautiful setting of emerald formed of the nearer hills clothed in richest verdure. General JOHNSTON and staff arrived here on the evening of the 14th, with his escort, and on the morning of the 15th dispatched Captain MACRAE, of the Engineer Corps, with an escort of Dragoons, to make a reconnoissance of the country, in the neighborhood of Ogden's Hall, to the north road, with a view to ascertaining its fitness for the establishment of a military post there. Bear River is a fine stream, from ten to thirty yards in width where we crossed it, and from two to four feet in depth. General JOHNSTON ordered the advance to halt here until the entire army could be concentrated, it being his purpose to move forward now in one body.

As the army would not move again for several days a party of us, twelve in number, determined to proceed to the city at once, under the lead of P. R. DOTSON, United States Marshal for the Territory. Your correspondent had little time for preparation. A pair of blankets, half a dozen biscuits and his portfolio constituted the outfit with which I mounted my Indian pony at about noon and started to cross Wasatch Mountains which still separated us from Salt Lake. Crossing high ridges and passing through an occasional narrow gorge in the hills, we reached Yellow Creek, nine miles from Bear River. Here we met a Gentile wagon-train going east from the Valley. Among the party was BOYER, to whose case I referred in a former letter. The reader will remember that when he left Salt Lake some time ago, his wife was forcibly detained, and that BOYER went into the Valley with an express from the Governor a week or two ago with the purpose of endeavoring to hear something of her. He learned that she had been carried southward to Provo, whither he followed and brought her out, although not without having been forcibly threatened with violence and death. When we met him he was on his way to the States with her, both of them declaring that they had lived in "Zion" quite as long as was congenial. BOYER states that he was robbed of his horse the night before he left Provo. Proceeding westward from Yellow Creek a few miles we passed Cache Cave, a singular formation, perched high up on the hill side to the north of the road. The Cave is a great cavity fifteen feet wide and twenty deep, scooped out of a soft sandstone rock, and so high that we were able to ride into it on horseback. It is perfectly dry and would afford most comfortable shelter for fifty men during a storm. In shape it is not unlike a great oven, swelling in width a little back of its entrance.

We entered the celebrated Echo Cañon 17 miles from Bear River. It is at this point that the traveler fairly strikes the passes of the Wasatch range, and enters upon the most beautiful and sublimest scenery to be found between the Missouri and the Valley of Great Salt Lake. Echo Cañon, at its eastern extremity, is a pretty valley, from 150 to 250 yards in width—as well as I could estimate it—inclosed by steep rocky hills on either side, their summit crowned with scattering dwarfed cedars. This valley is plentifully watered throughout its entire length by Echo Cañon Creek, fed by numerous springs of delightful water trickling from the hills, generally on the south side of the road, and emptying at its western extremity into the Weber River. If I mistake not, the popular idea of this cañon at the East is, that it is a great rocky gorge, with perpendicular walls on either side, and so narrow that a stone dropped from the cliff on either side must necessarily fall at the feet of the traveler passing along the road. Nothing could be further from the truth. At no single point of the cañon does this description hold good. The mountains on one side or the other have a slope, though exceedingly steep as a general rule, from one end of the pass to the other. Occasionally there is a point where the road and the creek, with its luxuriant fringe of young GROVES—close as a Mexican chaparral—occupies the entire width of the valley, but generally the valley [illegible] from fifty to one hundred yards from one hill-top to that of the opposite on the [illegible] The mountain elevations are [illegible] considerably by great revision, sloping rapidly [illegible] the creek from points of the ridges lying [illegible] a mile further back than those which direct [illegible] the valley. These ravines, as a general [illegible] form available though rugged and arduous avenues [illegible] which pedestrians may reach the heights of [illegible] land. Generally they would be found altogether impassable for horsemen, although cases [illegible] be found by which cavalry could [illegible] to the summit and [illegible] the crest.

Upon the crests of the hills the country is comparatively smooth, so that troops of any description could traverse them with little difficulty, after once gaining the heights.

About five miles within the Eastern end of the Cañon we passed some deserted huts, which had been occupied as an outpost of the Mormon militia, and camped for the night a mile or so beyond them. Daylight comes very early in this country, and at this season. We can see to read out of doors until eight or half-past eight in the evening, and our twilight may still be traced over the western horizon at 10 or 11 o'clock on a clear night. Three o'clock in the morning ushers in the day, and by 4 the sun begins to gild the hill tops with its effulgent rays. Half-past three o'clock on the morning of the 16th found us up, in ample season to witness the most gorgeous sunrise that I ever beheld. Old Sol, though badly engaged in tinging a bank of clouds which appeared to be nestling in a depression of our mountain walls, did not beam his rays down upon the bosom of the valley until we were miles upon our way again. We passed full fifteen miles into the Cañon before we came across any of the Mormon fortifications of which we had heard so much. The Cañon here becomes narrower, the mountains rising to a great height on both sides—in some places as we estimated, to fifteen hundred or two thousand feet above the bed of the creek. On the southern side the heights slope to the valley, and are covered with verdure. On the north they rise in a perfect wall of rock, rising in many places almost perpendicularly from 600 to 1,000 feet. This wall is broken by ravines, however, every few hundred yards, into distinct cliffs, which jut out in craggy points, facing the road at obtuse angles in either direction. Upon these jutting points we saw the first "fortifications," consisting of walls of loose stone, laid up without mortar, and pierced with loop-holes at regular intervals. These walls, or breastworks, were perched upon every jutting crag for the distance of a mile or more, and here and there were piles of loose stone, apparently designed to be hurled upon the heads of travelers along the road below. Soon after turning a bend in the cañon we came to a point at which all the willows in the creek bottom had been cut away and the whole place cleared. A short distance further on a dam had been thrown up across the entire width of the cañon. This dam, or breastwork, some five feet high, was formed of the dirt thrown out of a ditch about five feet deep and ten feet wide. This ditch was filled with water. The road crossed it upon a temporary bridge, which could easily be thrown down. The dam was quite substantial. A sluiceway at the end opposite the bridge (or on the south side) provided a free passage for the water of the creek, for the time being; but near by it lay as a sundance of material with which it was the evident design to close up the sluiceway upon the approach of the troops, so as to flood the valley with the waters of the creek, and thus form a large pond in front of the breastwork. About two hundred yards further another breastwork and ditch had been constructed, from the creek to a rock, near the base of the precipice. Sufficient space was left, however, between the rock and the precipice, to admit of the passage of the wagon-trains. It was evident that the purpose of this second dam and ditch was to compel the trains to pass close under the cliff which had probably been mined. Fifty yards from the west was another dam and ditch which crossed by a bridge, designed to overflow the bottom up to the second dam, and thus prevent a train from crossing to the other side to avoid the mined precipice. A hundred and fifty yards further west we came upon the last dam and breastwork. Here, evidently, the Mormon militia had contemplated making their most desperate stand, for here were their most extensive works. The road turns a little to the southward, for a few hundred yards, rising over a gentle swell of land, leaving the creek bottom to the right, filled with a luxuriant growth of willows from six to ten feet high, and thick enough to screen any object of less height beyond them. The dam crosses the entire cañon just east of the point where the road, in turning southward, crosses the Valley, and would raise the water to a depth of six or eight feet. Just below it a transverse cañon, or gorge, enters the main cañon from the heights on either side, and directly opposite to each other. The road crossing the main cañon here ran along a sort of bank formed from the sand which had washed down the gorge on the southern side, and extended itself half way across the bottom. The waters rushing down from the northern gorge, during the season of high water, had scooped out a gully on the northern half of Echo Cañon. By taking advantage of these natural formations, a little labor sufficed to make a fine breastwork on the southern edge of the road, a hundred feet or so in length, and about eight feet high. The side gorges already referred to, widen the valley here to about three hundred yards. Breastworks had also been thrown across these gorges at a right angle with the dam and breastwork. On the sides of the steep hills on the south of the cañon, overlooking the gorge, ditches had been dug, and breastworks thrown up in front at different heights. These breastworks—behind which hundreds of rifleman might be posted—command the entire works below; but as each upper line of works commands the one next below it, all of them would be completely at the mercy of a flanking party taking possession of the summit of the hill. On the southern side, also, every available point, not fully protected by nature, was fortified by a stone-wall similar to those already described—some of them so distant from the road, however, that it was no easy task to be certain of their character.

I have already remarked that the road at this point rises over a swell of land. This is true of the road for perhaps three-quarters of a mile below the last-mentioned dam. The northern half of the cañon, in consequence of this rise or "bench," becomes a deep glen, the precipice on that side rising from the bed of the creek. In the bottom of the glen, adjacent to the road and the largest breastwork, willow-covered shelter had been provided for horsemen, thoroughly protected from cannon fire. We had been informed that a Mormon guard were still stationed here; but three of our party, including your correspondent, determined upon an exploration of the Mormon camp which lay along the glen for some distance west of the last ditch. Leaving the road, we dashed through the willows, expecting at every turn to be met by the challenge of the guard. In this we were disappointed—no sound reached our ears save the murmur of the brook and the echo of our own voices. It was in this glen the Mormon Army had located their chief camp and built their lodges. These were about a hundred and fifty in number, capable of holding about fifteen men each. They were constructed thus: First, a circular hole was dug in the ground of the required size for the base of the lodge. Over this excavation poles were placed, rising to a peak at the top, after the manner of Indian lodge-poles. These were then interwoven with willow twigs, and thatched with straw, bark and grass. The doors were formed of wooden frame-work, thatched after the same plan as the lodges. The dirt thrown from the excavations was generally heaped up around the base of the lodges with a view to warmth. Many of the lodges also had chimneys of sod or rock built on the side of the lodges opposite the door. Three or four hundred yards down the glen and below the westernmost ditch, an open space had been selected as the site of the head-quarters of the Mormon Army. Here the huts were raised around a square in the centre of which stood a tall pine flag-staff. A few paces distant was a small stone building, its walls laid up in mortar, apparently designed for a powder magazine. We examined a number of these lodges, and especially that which seemed to have been occupied by the commander-in-chief. It was evident that they had been deserted for some time past, and their contents consisted of a pile of ashes, a feeding trough and some rough camp benches and stools made of timber slates. The lodges on the whole are very comfortable, and calculated to furnish adequate shelter in the climate of the mountains.

The scenery at this point is truly sublime, even when viewed at noonday; but those who have witnessed it in the early evening, in the light of the setting sun, describe the view to be incomparable. Then the sun, falling behind the high hills, throws the glen into the deep shadow, lighted here and there by a straggling ray, struggling down through some cleft in the massive walls. The rocky precipice, rough, broken and jagged, rising to a towering height at one side, gracefully adorned by cedars clinging to apparently [illegible] ledges, and the steep, unbroken mountains on the other side, clothed with verdure to their very summits, form charming contrasts, while the bottom dells, shaded by the willows and wild cherry trees, entwined with graceful wild-grape vines, and perfumed by an almost infinite variety of wild flowers and sweet smelling shrubs, the entire scene presented musical the while by the crystal brook as it dashes merrily down its pebbly bed.

We saw no signs of fortification beyond this point, except here and there a slight stone-wall, such as I have already described. Perhaps my description may have conveyed the idea that the Mormon defences were really formidable. Better natural positions for military works could scarcely be found anywhere,—but good as they are, they afford few of the opportunities for hurling rocks upon the columns of passing troop of which so much has been said. A traveling companion and your correspondent, with great labor clambered up the cliffs on the north side of the Cañon, and tried the experiment of rolling down some of the loose rocks from a ledge perhaps a thousand feet above the road. We found a conglomerated mass of sand, stone and pebbles, poised upon the edge of a ledge in such a position that our united strength was sufficient to topple it over the brink. Away rolled the mass, crashing through the cedars, dashing upon a cliff below, and flying into a thousand pieces, but scarce a pebble struck the road. Our experience satisfied us that there were few points upon the precipice where stones could have been hurled upon an army with serious effects. The fortifications constructed by the Mormons would only have served to amuse our little army in its progress towards the Valley. The light battery, under command of my friend Capt. PEMBER, would have had little difficulty in traversing the ridge all along the southern summit of the cañon, and a single mountain howitzer would have been sufficient to demolish every one of the stone works, almost without halting in the march. Flanking parties of infantry might have marched along either ridge, so as to have commanded every work, and with fatal effect, while entirely protected themselves. If ten thousand Mormons had been posted in the cañon, our army, small as it now is, might have routed them, with the loss of scarce twenty men. The scenery of Echo Cañon is very similar to that of the Tyrol, though rather surpassing it in picturesqueness and grandeur.

As we approached the western extremity of the cañon, new beauties were unfolded to the view. The cañon widens as it opens out upon Weber River, the stream running at right angles with the Pass, and parallel with a range of high hills, which form a pleasing back-ground. Upon the banks of the Weber, about a quarter of a mile below the cañon, we passed another Mormon station, consisting of a dozen or twenty log houses, built around in a square. Here, too, a fortification had been thrown up, consisting of a triangular breastwork of logs, in as perfect a trap as ever a company of regulars would wish to find an enemy. The road runs along down the river, upon a "bench," for a distance of four miles to the ford. All along the river-edge of this bench platforms had been dug out, so as to form a standing-place for militia, behind earthen breastworks. Leaving the Weber, we soon struck East Cañon, a less rugged, though interesting pass. A few miles further west we overtook a band of Snake Indians, under the chief, "Little Soldier," journeying towards the Valley. They were about sixty or eighty in number. The braves were half naked, some of them, in fact absolutely without clothing, except a narrow breech-cloth and pair of leggings. This party had quite a number of children with them of all ages; some strapped helplessly upon the backs of the squaws, and others scarcely old enough to talk yet, tied astraddle upon the penies, backs of the braves, and holding on with great tenacity. I noticed that the women and old men were compelled to travel on foot, but the young "warriors" were all well mounted. They manifested a great deal of friendship, and when we halted to rest our animals for an hour, gathered about us, got out the pipe and took a great smoke with us as they formed a circle upon the ground. They are very fond of tobacco, but generally smoke Larub, the leaves of a shrub which grows in profusion here, and gives out a very pleasant aroma—quite unlike the Virginian weed for which it is substituted.

At several points along East Cañon we noticed the loose wall breastworks again. About five miles from the summit of what is known as the Big Mountain, the road turns up a narrow ravine or cañon which it follows to the summit. At the mouth of this ravine a dam, similar to those described in Echo Cañon, had been constructed across the stream, (East Cañon Creek,) and breastworks of rock raised on the hill-sides. It would be difficult to imagine a more foolishly devised attempt at a work of defence than this the surrounding hills are perfectly accessible, no only for infantry, but for cavalry and artillery as well. Indeed all their works seem to have been based upon the idea that the army would be compelled to pass up the road precisely as already marked out; that it was powerless to bridge a ditch dig a drain, or ascend a hillside anywhere. Had they ventured upon armed resistance to the troops, they would have paid most dearly for their lack of military knowledge and skill. We camped for the night near the eastern foot of the Big Mountain. During the afternoon a severe thunder-storm came upon us, and as we were quite unprepared for a visitation so unusual in this climate, we were soon dripping wet. The storm continued as we prepared our beds upon the ground, and before sleep had made us oblivious to such items of discomfort, we found the rain trickling in a young creek across our bedding, notwithstanding which we soon dropped into forgetfulness, and slept soundly until daylight, suffering no subsequent inconvenience. I mention the fact as indicative of the salubrity of a climate in which a man may sleep in the open air, and soaked in the rain, without being made ill thereby.

On Thursday morning, the 17th inst., I left the remainder of our party at daylight, and pushed on towards our destination in company with Mr. FIGKLIN, an express-rider who had overtaken us. The rain continued to fall in heavy showers, as we ascended the Big Mountain. I should before have noticed the fact that the soil of the cañons through which we had been passing for a day or two had much improved in quality, supporting a heavy growth of shrubbery, amid which the wild-rose—here in full bloom, though in sight of "eternal snows"—was gratefully prominent. Descending the Big Mountain, whose summit was enveloped in clouds, we struck into Emigration Cañon, by which opening, at last, we passed the last spire of the Wasatch range. And now burst upon our view, as we came out upon the high bench overlooking the Valley of Great Salt Lake, one of the most enchanting landscapes. For days we had been imprisoned among the mountains, whose rugged grandeur and sublimity had almost become tiresome. Suddenly, as we emerged from the fastnesses, the great valley lay out before us, with its teeming fields of grain, and other quiet evidences of refined civilization. The change is sudden and striking, forcing the most practical mind to the observation of contrasts which under other circumstances would be noticed only by the artist.

Great Salt Lake City certainly possesses a charming location. Its site is directly under the mountains, which come down in very steep ridges to a great bench or plateau, overlooking the bottom of the valley-indeed the city, which sits upon this sloping bench, comes to within a mile or two of the mountain's base, where Emigration Cañon opens upon the plain, while the northeastern corner of the settlement is scarcely a quarter of a mile from the cliffs. The traveler coming out of Emigration Cañon first looks down upon the broad street of Great Salt Lake some twenty or twenty-five miles distant, although it appears to be not more than a quarter of that distance. As he rides on a little further, the City itself, with its neat buildings, luxuriant shade-trees and teeming gardens, gradually appear, until at last the whole city lays out before him at a glance, with all its streets as plainly marked as though it were a map lying upon the table before him. On the bosom of the distant lake rests a great island, from which rises another mountain, lofty almost as those which we have just passed; while to the northward and southward the valley spreads out far as the eye can reach, without a hill to obstruct the view. West of the city, running through the centre of the valley, the Jordan courses its way. But I must defer for the present any further description of the city and its surroundings, and proceed with some account of the conferences between the civil officers and the people of the Valley, which have resulted in a quiet and peaceable settlement of all existing difficulties—at least, for the present. But first let me say that we found this city of six miles square almost entirely deserted. From many of the houses the roofs had been torn; in scarcely one of them was a window-sash remaining. All had been removed, and the windows boarded up, in anticipation of the coming of the Gentile army. In house after house straw and other combustibles are piled up, ready for the incendiary torch, to be applied by the two or three men left here to guard the city and to burn it the moment the prophet should give the signal. I do not believe there are five hundred persons in town to-day, although its population, under ordinary circumstances, cannot be far from twelve thousand. All had gone southward, in obedience to the order of BRIGHAM YOUNG, whose power and influence over the people is evidently as absolute as the Emperor of Russia's is over his serfs. I have conversed confidentially with several parties here, who say that many of the people were unwilling to go, and were painfully solicitous about the safety of their homes, being unwilling to sacrifice them; but few of these had the courage to hesitate in implicit obedience to the order of the Prophet, when he bade them to move. I have asked others, who seem to be unshaken in the Mormon faith, what was the motive for the destruction of their city. Their reply is that they knew nothing of the intentions of the President, having heard nothing from him until the arrival of the Commissioners, and that they supposed the army was to come into the Valley, as the mob assailed them at Nauvoo, to drive them out and take possession of their property. In the anticipation of such a consummation as this, they preferred to leave ruins behind them, determined that if they were to despoiled of their homes, strangers should not enjoy them. There is little doubt that the head men of the Church have inculcated these ideas into the people, and have thus wrought them up to the pitch of fanatical fury which so nearly led to the ruin of this fine city; but that BRIGHAM and his chiefs knew they were misleading the people must be evident to every intelligent man who remembers that they have had a mail regularly throughout the year by "the way of California," and that Dr. BERNHISEL, their delegate at Washington, cannot have failed to apprise them of the views and purposes of the Executive in sending out the army to support the civil authorities.

When Governor POWELL and Major MCCULLOCH the Peace Commissioners, arrived in the city on the morning of the 7th instant, they were met in the street by Major-General GEORGE D. GRANT and Major-General WM. H. KIMBALL, (son of HEBER C.,) who introduced themselves, and escorted the party to the Globe Restaurant, which had been opened by Mr. GRENDLAND for their accommodation. No rooms had been provided, however, and up to this time all of the Gentile sojourners here, from the Commissioners down, are compelled to sleep in the carriages, or upon the back porch of the Restaurant. The reason given for this, is that the property-owners are all away, and that there is nobody here with authority to open a house. This is true with reference to most of the dwellings, but there were and are here, nevertheless, the owners of 50 or 60 good houses, who might afford us Christian shelter, if they had the disposition so to do.

The Commissioners were visited upon their arrival by Adjutant-General JAMES FERGUSON, General A. P. ROCKWOOD, JUDSON STODDARD, BILL HICKMAN, ROBERT BURTON and other prominent members of the Mormon community, to whom they frankly stated the purpose of their coming, announcing the proclamation of the President, and declaring that unconditional submission to the law and civil authorities by the people would be insisted upon at whatever cost. BRIGHAM YOUNG and all the heads of the Church were away, and the parties above mentioned closed the Conference for a day, evidently for the purpose of having time to consult the Governor. The Proclamation had been publicly read here the evening before the arrival of the Commissioners, and had excited a good deal of indignation and surprise, the people declaring that Colonel THOS. L. KANE had led them to expect a very different expression of sentiment from that contained in the beginning of the document. Of course they denounce the Proclamation, declaring that it is full of false and unjust aspersion from the beginning to the end. On the 10th instant Governor YOUNG came up with First President HEBER C. KIMBALL and General WELLS, and other Elders and chief men of the Church. The same evening they had a private conference, and the next morning a more public and general conference was held, at which the people were admitted. Governor POWELL addressed the meeting, mildly rebuking the people for their past violations of law, tendering them the President's pardon, assuring them that unconditional submission to the civil authorities would be enforced at every cost, declaring that the army of the United States would come into the Territory whenever so ordered by the President, and would remain here as long as the Executive thought proper, but that it would only come to enforce obedience to law, and to protect public officers and private citizens alike in al their proper functions and rights.

BRIGHAM YOUNG replied in a speech, in which he denied absolutely any and every charge of sedition or treason except the burning of the Government trains last Fall, which he acknowledged had been done by his order. That he had done in self-defence, but while he justified the act, he accepted the pardon on that score. WELLS, SNOW and others followed. The next day another public conference was had; the *Commissioners and heads of the Church having held* a sort of caucus in the meantime, at which they had come to general terms of an understanding. At this second public conference some of the speakers endeavored to make conditions. They desired first that the army should be kept out of the Valley, and suggested various other conditions, which complied with would render them satisfied. To all such suggestions the Commissioners simply replied that they were empowered to make no conditions whatever. Some of the speakers became considerably excited, bursting into ranting declamations against the persecutions to which they declared they had been subjected, and demanding investigation, which the Commissioners had already told them they had no power to institute. SNOW, especially, became very violent, using language which could scarcely be matched anywhere for obscenity and profanity, although the use of the name of God was scrupulously avoided in his oaths. This is a peculiarity of Mormondon. The holiest "father in Israel" will make use of every form of profanity to be found in the calendar of Billingsgate, avoiding only the name of the Creator. So vile was SNOW's language, that finally Gov. POWELL interrupted him, suggesting that they did not come here to listen to language so obscene and ungentlemanly. SNOW slunk away beneath the rebuke, and subsequently made a private apology. At last the Chiefs yielded point by point, professed loyalty to the Federal Government, announced their entire willingness to submit to the law and its officers, and their assent to the coming in of the Federal officers and the army. During the conference, when sundry of the "Apostles" persisted in efforts to bring up their old grievances' to tell of wrongs inflicted upon them, and to demand restitution, BRIGHAM invariably told them to sit down and hush up, telling them that as the Commissioners had not been sent to investigate their grievances, and had no power or authority to notice nor redress them, he did not wish the past alluded to, as it would not fail to cause distrust and a want of good fellowship between them and the people, which might frustrate all attempts at reconciliation. BRIGHAM has thus, on several occasions, rebuked some of those who seemed to be eager to commence inflammatory harangues, and has thus evinced a desire for conciliation and peace. I commend these evidences of his common sense to some of those presses who have cavilled at the statements heretofore made in your columns, anticipating this course on his part whenever he should find that he had played the last card in his game of "brag" and lost. BRIGHAM continually persists, however, in declaring his innocence and rectitude throughout, charging all the difficulties of the past upon the heads of "the corrupt officials of the Government," whom, as he avers, were forced upon the people. He declares his willingness to forget all the past now, and to avoid all collision with the Federal authorities in the future, provided the Government will not interfere with their religion. Of course, the Commissioners assured them that the Federal Government could not and would not interfere with the religious faith of this or any other people; but the term "religion" is understood by BRIGHAM to cover polygamy. I was told by a Government official here, who ought to know better, that the Commissioners gave specific pledges that the practice of polygamy would not be interfered with; as it is not improbable that this statement may reach the East through some channel or other, I have to state upon the authority of Gov. POWELL himself, that so far from having given any such pledge, *the subject of Polygamy was never introduced at either of the Conferences.* That is a subject which unquestionably belongs exclusively to the Judiciary. The Mormons, as you are already aware, claim that Polygamy is a part of their religion, and therefore, claim for it the protection of the Constitution. If the argument is a sound one, why would it not apply as well to the matter of human sacrifice, if BRIGHAM should have a revelation instituting such sacrifices as a new article of religious faith and duty? I understand that Judge ECKELS is clearly of opinion that Polygamy is a crime in this Territory under the old Spanish or Mexican law, and that if that does not cover it, then it is prohibited by the common law. It is more than probable, therefore, that he will instruct the first Grand Jury which he assembles to indict all persons engaged in its practice. This, in all probability, will make an issue that will test the professions of loyalty of the people, and if the Federal Government will but sustain its officers in the fearless discharge of their duty, there will be a possibility, at least, of a suppression of this vice, or a disruption of the community which countenances and sustains it. Readers in the East will find it quite impossible to appreciate the utter coolness with which the advocates of Polygamy here defend it,—arguing it in all its most delicate phases, presenting what they claim as its physiological advantages, and the obligations as a religious duty in terms which put all refinement to the blush. But more of this upon some *other* occasion, when time presses less than now.

The Commissioners having finished up their work here, went down to Provo, where they addressed the people on Wednesday night last. While in that town they were treated with great civility, serenaded by the Mormon band, and taken out to see Utah Lake and the other lions. They arrived at Provo a day before they were expected, and so missed a grand reception which it was designed to give them. Gov. YOUNG was absent when they arrived on a visit to Provo Cañon, through which the Church is constructing a good wagon road, to connect east of Bridger's Pass, thus cutting off at least 150 miles of travel between the Missouri and this Valley, and providing a route more easily accessible during the Winter. On Thursday night the Commissioners addressed the people at Lehigh, a small town twenty miles south of this, and to-day returned to this place. The Commissioners now consider their mission here quite fulfilled. They design to remain, however, until the arrival of the army, and will probably leave for Washington within the next two weeks.

After their conferences with the leaders of the people here, the Commissioners addressed a letter to General JOHNSTON, repeating the assurances they had received from the heads of the church, that there should be no resistance to legal authority, or to the entrance of the army. The letter also stated that the buildings and fences in the city were very insecure—that unless great care was taken the animals belonging to the army would trespass upon the property of the citizens, to their great damage, and that the people were exceedingly apprehensive that they would, in various ways, suffer injury by the contiguity of the army. The Commissioners suggested to the General therefore, that he should issue a proclamation disabusing their minds of these impressions and fears. The General accordingly sent in the following proclamation, which is now posted in this city, and has been expressed to the southern settlements.

TO THE PEOPLE OF UTAH.

The Commissioners of the United States, deputed by the President to urge upon the people of this Territory the necessity of obedience to the Constitution and laws, as enjoined by his Proclamation, have this day informed me that there will be no obstruction to the administration of the laws of the Federal Government, nor any opposition on the part of the people of this Territory to the military force of the Government in the execution of their orders. I therefore feel it incumbent upon me, and have great satisfaction in doing so, to assure those citizens of the Territory who, I learn, apprehend from the army ill treatment, that no person whatever will be in any wise interfered with or molested in his person or rights, or in the peaceful pursuit of his avocations; and should protection be needed, that they will find the army (always faithful to the obligations of duty) as ready now to assist and protect them, as it was to oppose them while it was believed they were resisting the laws of their Government.

A. S. JOHNSTON, Col. 2d Cavalry, and Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF UTAH, Camp on Bear River, June 14, 1858.

The following extract from a letter, addressed by the General's order to an agent of the Government under his command, presents a clear interpretation of the spirit in which the General proposes to carry out the above:

HEAD-QUARTERS, June 16, 1858.

* * * The Commanding General wishes you to purchase * * * * * * * * and have it delivered on the ground just beyond the Jordan, near the Salt Lake City. He is informed that the fences on this side the Jordan are insecure. He therefore designs camping the army on the opposite side, where the animals will not encroach upon the farms or property of the citizens of the Territory.

I am Sir, &c.,

F. J. PORTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

It was General JOHNSTON's intention to start from Bear River on Thursday morning, and reach this place in five days, he having determined to take the regular road through the cañons, probably concluding that it would be advisable to take some other opportunity than the present to break a new road across the table lands to avoid the cañons, if, indeed, he shall deem that to be advisable for military purposes after personal examination.

Among the leading Mormons whom I have met here is Captain HOOPER, who says that it would have been the easiest thing imaginable for the Mormons to capture the entire supplies of the army when crossing the plains last Fall; that they were fully aware of the opportunity then before them, and that they failed to avail themselves of it simply because they wanted to keep the army out of the Valley, and they knew that if they destroyed so much of their supplies as to make a famine imminent before the mountains should be blocked up with snow, they would be certain to try to get in at once.

The people here seem to have quite satisfied Governor CUMMING that they are the best-abused community upon earth, and that they have been lied about egregiously. The chief evidence to support these assumptions seems to be the exhibition of the Territorial Library and records of the Court, which were said to have been destroyed. The Mormons fully admit that they did destroy the law library of Judge SHARP and Mr. WILLIAMS, and carry away and conceal the other books and the records. This is a distinction without a difference. It is clearly susceptible of proof that they *did* throw a portion of the Territorial library into a pool of filth, for some of them were subsequently fished out of it by a man now in camp; and when they had carried away the remainder and concealed them, it was fair to presume that all had shared the same fate. Besides the concealment of the records from the officials properly having custody of them was practically as great a crime as their destruction. If the morality of the "Saints" depends upon such flimsy quibbles as this, I think the reader will agree that it is sadly out of repair.

Mr. MORRELL, the Gentile Postmaster, whose commission the Mormons have heretofore refused to recognize, came in with the Peace Commissioners and again demanded the keys of the Post-Office. SMITH, the Mormon Postmaster, at first refused the demand, then pretended to assent, and offered part of the mail keys, retaining duplicates. These MORRELL refused, until at last he concluded to yield, and gave up the whole of them. He refused, however, to let him have any office furniture, and succeeded in making a reasonable pretext for leaving a Mormon clerk in the office for the present, to act as a spy upon its operations. MORRELL seems to be peculiarly obnoxious to the people here, but for what reason I do not know. He certainly appears to be a faithful and energetic officer. They are also greatly incensed against Dr. HUNT, the Indian Agent, who has given abundant evidence of his title to the respect of his fellow-men. His offence consists in having written private letters (which became public subsequently) exposing some of the iniquities of Mormondom. He is not the man, however, to be frightened from his post, and will probably let the assassin's knife remove him rather than retire from his position.

Among the strangers now in this vicinity are Messrs. H. CLARKSON, —— BROCKIN and HARVIN who arrived here recently from California, to make propositions to BRIGHAM from Col. KINNEY, of Mosquito fame, who desires to sell the Church a large tract of land in the Mosquito country. They proposed to sell 3,000,000 acres of land at ten cents an acre, exhibiting ample power from Col. KINNEY to sell and convey the same. BRIGHAM, however, declined the trade, declaring that this country suits him well enough, and that he intends to make a stand *here*, and live or die in these mountains. I understand that he has been purchasing a good deal of property in his own name at Provo of late, and the rumor gains ground that that town will in future be the head-quarters of the Church Government; but every design in this connection will be subject to modification until after the army to be posted in the Territory shall have been definitely settled in their destined localities, for the brethren have the greatest possible horror of bringing their women in contact with the army—a horror which clearly establishes the fact that the women of this valley are shockingly wicked and untrustworthy, or else very unhappy and discontented. My own brief observation satisfies me that the latter view is the true one.

Time and space fail me to give you any adequate description of this beautiful though deserted city, but I will endeavor to supply the deficiency in my next. It is well understood now that the citizens of this place will return at an early day. Indeed the heads of families are already beginning to come back, and say that they will keep their families until [illegible] which [illegible] the city on the west, will [illegible] advisable to prevent [illegible] from straying into the city and annoying its people, and the probability is that they will soon be quite satisfied with his arrangements to that end.

The Mormon arsenal, which stands upon an embankment above Temple Block, contains [illegible] cannon, one of iron and the other of brass. This is all the artillery I saw here of in the Territory. They are with the common several cases of different sized balls, intended to be used as canister shot. There is a regular muster and roll call of the militia of the city at sunrise and sunset every day,—at which a small band, consisting chiefly of a big drum, performs the Mormon "national" airs in a style peculiar to the place and its people. Every man is compelled to appear armed and equipped according to law,—but they make no effort at drill.

One of your cotemporaries, in an awkward effort to appropriate from your columns, without credit, Mr. LORA's narrative sent to you from Leavenworth, blundered into some errors which ought to be corrected. Among the perversions of his story was one which attributed to him the declaration that the soil of this valley is barren and worthless. Mr. L.'s statement was by no means so sweeping, and it would have been untrue if it had been. What he stated was that only a portion of this valley was suitable for agricultural purposes, and that the quantity was small in proportion to the population to be supported upon it. At the same time he admitted that upon so much of the soil as they pretend to cultivate, excellent crops are raised in ordinary seasons. The wheat crop to-day certainly looks remarkably well, but beyond the green fields lie far larger patches of soil rendered utterly valueless by the alkali or salt which saturates it. But I hope hereafter to speak more particularly upon this point from personal observation.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is still down at Provo, but is expected here very soon. I shall call upon him when he arrives, and hope in my next to give you my impressions of the man as I find him. My curiosity to see and measure him has been greatly enhanced by the many evidences all around me of the marvelous influence which he wields over this people. He has a perfectly palatial residence here, or rather a group of residences, for himself and wives. I think I hear the reader popping at me the important query, as to how many wives BRIGHAM has. Strange to say, nobody here seems to know, or if they do know, they are exceedingly discreet and wont tell, although in every other case a man seems rather proud to figure up the extent of his spiritual harem. BRIGHAM confesses to forty-eight children, of whom all but seven are living.

The presence of the Army here will make an opening for Missionary enterprise, which should not be lost sight of. The mass of people in the valley—and especially the young, never heard of any religious faith except Mormonism. Perhaps no other influence would be so powerful in breaking up the Mormon Theocracy than the establishment here of an Evangelical Church or several of them, in which pure religion and undoubted truths may be presented in bold contrast with the revolting doctrines preached and practiced among these spurious Saints. With the army here to defend the rights of the "Gentiles" to pulpits of their own, such enterprise could readily be established and sustained, provided our good friends in the East will divert to this worse than pagan-darkened spot a portion of the contributions which are now scattered to no more benighted islanders in distant seas. The next influence of importance to be exerted here is a Press which shall be free to comment upon and expose

The Catastrophe on the Erie Railroad.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

Condition of the Wounded—Disposition of the Dead.

Evidence Taken Before the Coroner.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN THAT LEFT NEW-YORK AT 5 o'clock, running smoothly at a speed of not less than sixty miles an hour, either encountered a broken rail at this spot, or produced the fracture, as the first two cars were thrown off the track, and precipitated down the embankment. The locomotive and the cars following, were thrown off the track as far as the Hollow switch, the two rear cars of which came to a stop on the edge of the steep embankment as much as 60 to 75 feet. The cars between the locomotive and the rear cars were badly shattered, and many injured. It was completely wrecked—reduced to a mass of splinters, for a distance of forty feet; of the passengers in it, six were killed, and many injured.

The next scene to have been witnessed, after the accident, was the assistance rendered by a busy night force of men. The wife of the engineer, who lives in this village, and the wife of the conductor, who resides in Jersey City, were both informed of the accident, and in the midst of their grief, were obliged to hasten to the scene. The Express train, which left New-York at 5 P. M., was due at Hollow at 9 P. M. I should think the engineer, after leaving Jersey City, had not exceeded a speed of 40 miles per hour, and probably not more than 30 miles per hour, when the accident occurred. The train was composed of the locomotive, the baggage-car, the express-car, the passenger-car, and the rear car, which was the sleeping-car. The train was not crowded with passengers, there being not more than 30 in the passenger-car. The sleeping-car was entirely empty. The express-car was filled with packages, and contained a large amount of money. The baggage-car was filled with baggage, and contained a number of trunks. The train was in charge of Conductor Hopkins, and Engineer Jones was at the throttle. The train was moving at the usual rate of speed, when suddenly the engine and express-car left the track, and rushed down the embankment, a distance of 60 feet, when the engine struck the ground, and the express-car rolled over and over, coming to a stop on its wheels, at the bottom of the embankment. The baggage-car was thrown from the track, and rolled down the embankment, coming to a stop on its wheels, at the bottom of the embankment. The passenger-car was thrown from the track, and rolled down the embankment, coming to a stop on its wheels, at the bottom of the embankment. The sleeping-car was thrown from the track, and rolled down the embankment, coming to a stop on its wheels, at the bottom of the embankment. The engine and express-car were completely wrecked, and the baggage-car was badly shattered

EXPRESS OF THE BRITANNIA AMALGAMATION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 15.

THE TIMES not being a partisan journal, but a journal of news, does not scruple to express upon all questions that may arise its honest opinion, without fear or favor. Its only object is to subserve the public interest, and to this end it has been established and has been conducted. Its columns are open to the discussion of all questions, and to the fullest and freest discussion of the acts of public men. It has no private ends to subserve, no party purposes to accomplish, no candidate for office to support. It is the organ of no clique, of no faction, of no party. It is the servant of the people, and its only master is the truth. It has been established for the purpose of telling the truth, and it will tell the truth, though the heavens fall. It will support the right, though it has to stand alone. It will oppose the wrong, though it has to stand against the world. It will not be the servant of any man, or of any party, but it will be the servant of the people, and the friend of all who are struggling for the right. It will not be the organ of any party, but it will be the organ of the people, and the friend of all who are struggling for the right. It will not be the servant of any man, or of any party, but it will be the servant

The Chicago Daily Globe

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1866.

TEN MINUTES' READING GIVEN.

The Chicago Democrat is publishing every morning — price five cents ; delivered to any part of the city for $6 per year. Subscribe for it.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the steamship *Austria*, at the Quarantine Ground, we have news one day's later advices from Europe. Generally speaking, the intelligence is unimportant. A severe accident had occurred on the Alps iron works, Manchester. The explosion of a boiler caused the death of six persons. Additional particulars respecting the Atlantic telegraph fleet, as reported by the Captain and officers of the ship *Adrianople*. They do not tend to elucidate the cause of the failure of the cable. Last night a lengthy telegraphic intelligence reaches us from Caribora Mexico. The forces of Generals Mejia and Escobedo, to whom that victory is credited, are about to capitulate. The army of Gen. Zarata was in pursuit of Maximo ; while Generals Vidaurri was marching to Gen Lois Potosi, the headquarters of the only remains office of the government, will be moved to Monterey. All business connected with the Mexican Empire is at a stand. Last night a serious conflagration occurred in Broadway, near Canal street, by which property to the amount of $150,000 was destroyed. The building was occupied by Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co., as a dry goods store. The fire originated in the basement, and was first discovered by the watchman at 2 o'clock A. M. The alarm was immediately given, and the fire was soon under control. The building was owned by Mr. Stewart. The insurance companies will be heavy losers by the fire. The weather yesterday was very warm, the thermometer ranging from 90 to 96 degrees in the shade. The Mayor of this city has issued a proclamation, calling upon the citizens to observe the Sabbath day in a proper manner, and to refrain from all unnecessary labor. The Board of Aldermen have passed a resolution, directing the Commissioner of Public Works to remove all the obstructions in the streets, and to prosecute all persons who may hereafter violate the ordinance. The Democratic Convention of Kings County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch for Mayor of Brooklyn. The Democratic Convention of Queens County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Samuel Hallett for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Richmond County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Daniel Lyon for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Suffolk County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Thomas Dayton for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Westchester County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Lewis Morris for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Orange County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Charles Clinton for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Rockland County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Jacob Haverstraw for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Dutchess County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Edward Delamater for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Ulster County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Jacob Snyder for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Sullivan County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Alexander Hasbrouck for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Delaware County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Jacob Hyatt for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Greene County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Jacob Vanderpoel for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Columbia County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Peter Miller for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Rensselaer County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Jacob Lansing for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Albany County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Jacob Truax for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Schoharie County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Jacob Becker for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Schenectady County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Jacob Vrooman for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Montgomery County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Jacob Fonda for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Fulton County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Jacob Wemple for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Saratoga County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Jacob Vedder for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Washington County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Jacob Cantine for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Warren County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Jacob Thurman for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Essex County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Jacob Moore for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Clinton County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Jacob Platt for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Franklin County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Jacob Ford for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of St. Lawrence County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Jacob Hale for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Jefferson County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Jacob Wood for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Lewis County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Jacob Brown for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Oswego County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Jacob Miller for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Onondaga County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Jacob Smith for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Cayuga County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Jacob Allen for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Seneca County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Jacob Green for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Tompkins County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Jacob White for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Cortland County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Jacob Black for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Chenango County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Jacob Gray for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Broome County, held on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Jacob Brown for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention of Tioga

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The meeting for prayer for seamen held in the month of July, in connection with the Mariners' Church, was one of peculiar interest, made especially so by the presence and address of the Rev. Dr. MATTHEWS. The Society for the benefit of seamen was instituted in the year 1818—and the house erected in Roosevelt-street as a Bethel was the first of the kind ever erected in the world—and the Rev. Dr. MATTHEWS preached the sermon at the dedication of that church on 4th June, 1820. In reviewing, the other night, the prosperity of the religious work among seamen, Dr. MATTHEWS presented some most interesting reminiscences of the past. When the Bethel in Roosevelt-street was ready for dedication, the opening of the house was looked forward to with much anxiety. But on the arrival at the place of worship all were surprised to find the house and the street full of people, all crowding to hear the sermon. The old church was closed on the 9th day of April, 1854, and the new edifice opened on Madison-street. The present society is under the support of the New-York Port Society, an organization embracing the leading merchants from the various evangelical denominations. The Rev. CHARLES J. JONAS is the pastor. He is an able, eloquent man, once a sailor, with a warm sailor's heart, preaching to crowded congregations of sailors and indefatigable in his calling. Within the last 28 months 308 persons have united with the church. Many cases of marked conversion among captains and mates and seamen have occurred; large numbers of books have been given to seamen to read at sea; A reading room and library is furnished to them gratuitously in a room under the church, and no means spared to add to the comfort or spiritual welfare of seamen.

The Rev. Mr. WHITE, for many years the Pastor of the Congregational Church at Carmansville, has resigned his charge, and accepted a call to a church in Meriden, Conn. The pressure, and the failure of a gentleman on whom the church relied to aid in the erection of a suitable house of worship, induced Mr. WHITE to abandon the field in which he has toiled for so long a time.

The Rev. Mr. WEBB, of Augusta, Me., has declined the liberal call tendered to him from the Bowdoin-street Church, in Boston. Mr. WEBB has received and declined four other calls within a few months. But this fact will only add, probably, to the number of calls made on him. But the declination of calls from "popular churches," so-called, on the part of Pastors happily settled, would seem to indicate that the ministry is to be more permanent. Experience has proved that a man happily and comfortably settled with an affectionate people, gains little by removal to a city charge, with the additional salary of a few hundred dollars.

The revival in the city of Boston has been followed by some discussions on the subject of female punishment. The Rev. Mr. ADAMS gave a sermon in the Rev. Mr. KING'S church, in favor of eternal punishment. To this Mr. KING replied. This was followed by a sermon from Mr. DEXTER, of the Pine-street Church. To this the Rev. Mr. THAYER replied.

The *Churchman* has a blast this year against rows. Last year it was fans. The doctrine of this year is unquestionably of the Puseyite order. To the statement of the *Church Journal*, that five out of six clergymen of the Episcopal Church have come from non-Episcopal Churches, the *Examiner* replies that it must be a poor church that cannot supply only one-sixth of its own pulpits. Mr. SHAVER, formerly editor of the Buffalo *Courier*, has succeeded Dr. HENRY as editor of the *Churchman*.

A pastor in Maine writes to the *Inquirer* that he is left almost alone in the work in his parish; that his Sunday School has no Superintendent, and none is likely, as the office has been offered to every fit man in the parish—that his Sunday School needs teachers—that the Church has no session—and that he needs *one* man in the evening meeting to prevent it from becoming "an incipient maternal meeting."

The Way of Life, the new "Revival Paper," so called, suspended publication on the 10th of July, with the 13th number. This suspension was made inevitable by the assignment of Mr. GEO. P. EDGAR, the principal owner, and the impossibility to raise funds enough to carry it on at present. If arrangement can be made, the suspension of the paper will be only temporary. Mr. HERRICK, late of the New-York *Tribune*, was the principal editor.

The Unitarian Society, in Concord, Mass., have recently called the Rev. G. REYNOLDS to become their Pastor. They have called the Unitarian Church to sit in council at the selectment. And the invitation has been accepted and a delegate chosen. Such an event has not transpired since the division of the Unitarian and the Trinitarian congregations about forty years ago. Which party has "gone over" in this case does not appear.

The Rev. Mr. ROBINSON'S parish in Winchester, Mass., have made him a present of a saddle-horse. The Rev. Mr. NARON'S Society, in Natick, took possession of the parsonage one night this week and filled it with good and valuable things.... The Rev. Mr. SIMMONS has been dismissed from his church at Melrose, with full recommendations.... A new Baptist church was instituted last week in Jersey City, the Rev. DUNCAN DUNBAR, of this City, presided.

In noticing the renunciation of Unitarianism by the Rev. Mr. CODDING, of Boston, and the equivocal position of Prof. HUNTINGTON and others, a writer in the *Christian Inquirer*, of this City, accounts for this on the ground that the "old school Unitarianism" has been bartered for Parkerism—that men preach Christ's humanity and not his divinity—hold to a promiscuous communion—celebrate the Lord's Supper seldom or not at all, and teach universal salvation as soon as one dies without regard to fitness or character.

The appearance of the Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Presbyterian, in one of the stalls of Trinity Church, at the funeral of young HAMILTON, recalls an interesting historical fact that may be new to many of our readers. The first Rector in Trinity Church, in New-York, was the Rev. Mr. VESEY. He was instituted Rector in 1697. The services were performed in the Dutch Church in Garden-street. The Rev. HENRY SOLYNS, the Pastor of the Dutch Church, officiated on the occasion, as did also the Rev. J. P. MUNDELLA, a Dutch Dominie. And till the Trinity Church edifice was completed, the Rev. Rector VESEY and the Dominie SOLYNS officiated alternately in the Garden-street Church. In 1709 the Dutch Church was out of repair; and on the records of Trinity Church will be found this minute: "It being represented that the Old Dutch Church is now used as a hospital for His Majesty's troops, this Corporation, impressed with a grateful remembrance of the former kindness of the members of that ancient Church, do offer the use of St. George's Church to the congregation for celebrating Divine worship." The liberal offer was accepted, and Gov. BURNET, the son of the illustrious Bishop BURNET, presented an organ to the Garden-street Church.

One of the Sunday papers contained an account of one of the John-street prayer meetings It fell into the hands of a dissolute young man who was led to the Saviour from meeting the account of the meeting in that paper.

Princeton Theological Seminary bids fair to censure the calumny of the degeneracy of ministers' sons. One-fifth of the present number of students are the sons of ministers; and in that Institution may now be seen the grandsons of the Rev. Drs. GRIFFIN and WITHERSPOON, and the great-grandson of the Rev. JONATHAN EDWARDS.

We learn from the *Chicago Journal* of the 15th inst., that the First Presbyterian Church of that city has given a unanimous call to the Rev. Dr. BUTLER, of this City.

Rev. GEORGE M. TUTHILL, of St. Clair, Mich., has accepted a call to the Pontiac Congregational Church, in the same State. He assumes his new charge immediately.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Recall of Mr. Forsyth, our Minister to Mexico.

A Commercial Convention with Belgium—Officers Destined for Washington Territory, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 18.

On Friday, after my dispatch of that date had been forwarded, the President, in conference with Secretary CASS and Attorney-General BLACK, determined to recall Mr. FORSYTH at once; and, countermanding their previous orders, Captain HENRY was dispatched the same evening, *via* Charleston and Havana, as an express to Mr. FORSYTH, with instructions for him to return. As Captain H. speaks the Spanish language fluently, it is apprehended by the Government that he will have no difficulty in reaching the City of Mexico.

The President says he will submit the whole subject to Congress, and throw the responsibility upon the proper shoulders. The President is powerless in the premises.

Yesterday, a Convention touching our commercial relations with Belgium, was signed at the State Department by Secretary CASS and Baron SPRECKEN, the Belgian Minister.

The attending physician of General QUITMAN telegraphed to a friend in this city, that the General was dying of the National Hotel disease. Q.

(FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 17.

The following named officers are ordered to proceed to Washington Territory, and report to Gen. CLARKE: Major CARLTON and Lieutenant R. JOHNSTON, of the Dragoons; Captains WALLEN, ENGLISH and UNDERWOOD, Lieutenants BRYAN, WOODS, QUARTERMAIN and BOMFORD, of the Infantry; and Lieutenant AYRES, of the Artillery. They will leave with the reinforcements from New-York.

The steamer *Water Witch* has arrived here.

It is true, as reported, that Minister FORSYTH has been instructed to withdraw the legation from Mexico, and return home. Mr. HENRY, of the Army, is bearer of dispatches to him.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 18.

Baron GEROLT, the Prussian Minister, having received permission of absence from this country, will leave for Europe in a few days, for his family, with whom he will return in the Autumn.

M. BLONDEL, the successor recently appointed by the Belgian Government to H. de BOSCH SPRECKEN, who was appointed minister to Turkey, has since been named to Sardinia, and it is not improbable that this arrangement may retain M. SPRECKEN in this country.

From Albany.

THE NEW CANAL COMMISSIONER—THE FUNERAL OF MR. WILDER.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 17.

The Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, the newly appointed Canal Commissioner, has been in town here, but left this morning for New-York. He expresses a strong personal inclination to decline the appointment, but will probably be induced to accept it for the sake of the Canals, to the interests of which he has long been devoted.

The funeral of Mr. JOHN N. WILDER was attended from the North Pearl street Baptist church by an immense concourse of persons. The Young Men's Association, the members of the City Corporation, the Burgesses' Corps, and the Washington Continentals all turned out in bodies in citizen's dress. The procession was very large, some thousands of persons joining in it. The funeral services were shared in by the Rev. Mr. FULLER, of Baltimore, the Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, of Rochester, and the Rev. Dr. WELCH, formerly of North Pearl street Church. They were exceedingly solemn and impressive. The stores were very generally closed. The remains were conveyed to the cemetery, where the family vault of the deceased is located.

Destructive Fire at Leavenworth City, Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, July 15, } *Via* Booneville, Saturday, July 17. }

A fire broke out here about midnight on the 14th inst., which at one time threatened the destruction of the denser portion of the city.

It originated in the green room of the Union Theatre, corner of Third and Delaware streets, and rapidly communicated to the adjoining buildings.

Thirty buildings, principally included in the block bounded by Cherokee, Shawnee, Second and Third streets, were reduced to ashes.

The loss is estimated at $100,000, on which there is but a trifling insurance. There is no apparatus or fire organization in the city, and the progress of the conflagration was providentially arrested by a lull of the wind and a copious fall of rain. A general panic was manifested at the breaking out of the fire, but the citizens afterwards worked energetically, and the fire was finally get under about 3 o'clock.

One hundred and fifty recruits from Carlisle barracks, destined for the regiment of mounted rifles in New-Mexico, arrived at the fort last night. They go forward forthwith.

Affairs in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 17.

Mr. J. L. HENSHAW sold to-day, at auction, $75,000 of United States fives of 1885, for 102¾@102¾.

Mrs. WHITTEMORE, editress of the *Mothers' Magazine*, died at Colchester, Conn., on Friday.

WM. BANNISTER, *alias* "Spunkey," a noted thief, while being conveyed to-day to the State Prison at Charlestown, to serve out a sentence of seven years, jumped from the vehicle and ran, falling through a railroad track fifteen feet into the water. As he came up, Warden PARKER presented a pistol, when BANNISTER yielded.

Melancholy Casualty.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 17.

A collision occurred this evening between a light four-oared boat of the Yale Navy and a Springfield club-boat, eight oars, while practicing on the river, by which the former was capsized, and one of her crew, named GEORGE E. DUNHAM, a junior of Yale College, was drowned. His body has been recovered. Mr. DUNHAM was a son of AUSTIN DUNHAM, of the firm of E. N. KELLOGG & Co., wool dealers, of Hartford, Conn.

Death of General Quitman.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 17.

General QUITMAN died at his residence near Natchez, this morning, of the disease which he contracted at the National Hotel last Fall.

Serious Accident from Camphene.

NEWARK, Sunday, July 18.

Late last night SUSANNAH JANCK, an aged German woman, while attempting to fill a camphene lamp, was so badly injured by its explosion that she died in a few hours. Her daughter lies in a precarious condition from the same accident.

A Son of Prof. Rearson Drowned.

SCHENECTADY, Saturday, July 17.

A son of Prof. REARSON, of Union College, aged about seventeen years, was drowned last evening, about 7½ o'clock, in the Mohawk River, here. He was out in a skiff with two others, and fell overboard and was drowned. His body was recovered soon after. His funeral takes place to-morrow.

Convention of the Sons of Malta

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 17.

One hundred and fifty delegates to the National Convention of the Sons of Malta have arrived here, including 15 from San Francisco, and representatives from Cuba and Mexico. Delegates from France and England are expected by the *Canada*. The Convention meets on Monday next.

Accident on the Jackson Railroad.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 16.

A collision has occurred to the mail train on the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad, at Bohala. Several persons were wounded, but no one was killed.

The Erie Canal.

SCHENECTADY, Saturday, July 17.

The canal-break near this city has been nearly repaired, and boats will pass freely on Monday next.

The Steam Frigate Roanoke.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 17.

The steam frigate *Roanoke* is to be fitted for sea immediately at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 17.

The steamship *Canada* arrived here from Halifax at about 7 o'clock this evening. The papers she brings contain nothing of special interest additional to the dispatch already sent over the wires. Her mails will be forwarded to New-York to-morrow (Sunday) evening, and are due in New-York at an early hour on Monday morning.

Departure of the Anglo-Saxon.

QUEBEC, Saturday, July 17.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed for Liverpool at 10 o'clock this morning, with 92 cabin and 389 steerage passengers.

FROM MEXICO.

Movements of the Constitutional Party in the North—A Railroad Through Chihuahua—Guadalajara Attacked—The Action of Minister Forsyth—Case of Hardship from Following His Bad Advice—New Commercial Regulations in Campeachy.

The arrival of the steamer *General Rusk*, at New-Orleans, from Brazos Santiago, furnishes advices from Monterey to the 28th ult.

VIDAURRI was to start for San Luis Potosi on the 10th inst., with 2,000 men, eight pieces of artillery and ammunition, and to take command of the Army of the North. ZUAZUA was leaving Zacatecas with about 4,000 men, to attack San Luis Potosi, and would not wait for the arrival of VIDAURRI. The latter was in bad health, but in excellent spirits and sanguine of success. It was rumored that propositions of reconciliation had been made to him by the centralists, but that he refused to entertain them unless they acknowledged the supremacy of the Constitutional Government.

It was stated that a portion of the liberal army under DEGOLLADO and BLANCO attacked Guadalajara, carrying all the outworks and driving the enemy to the main plaza, which was to have been stormed on the 14th inst. MIRAMON had left San Luis at the head of 4,000 men, to aid the besieged, and ZUAZUA was closely following in his rear with a heavy force of rifles. A great battle was anticipated.

It was rumored that MORENO, commandant at Tampico, had been reduced to the necessity of making peace overtures to CARAVAJAL, who answered that he could listen to no terms which did not recognize the existing authorities.

GALINDO is military commander of Nuevo Leon during the absence of VIDAURRI, and is charged with the duty of organizing and supplying forces, ammunition, &c., for the army of the North. His position on the Rio Grande is considered highly favorable for obtaining supplies. VIDAURRI says they are determined to send liberal forces from the North to overwhelm the reactionists. A thousand men from Chihuahua, under CORRALDO, were marching to join the army of the North. It is expected that by the end of July there would be about eight thousand federal troops concentrated at San Luis Potosi, ready to march towards the city of Mexico.

The correspondent of the Brownsville *Flag*, at Rowa, says that the Indians had made a descent on the Guara silver mines, recently opened by the American Company, taking all the property of any value that they could lay their hands on.

A dispatch from General VIDAURRI to the Constitutional Minister of Government, dated Monterey, May 6, recording the operations of his forces, and announcing his intentions, states that during the month he would organize a section of 1,500 riflemen, and ten pieces of artillery, with which he would join General GARZA, and then march for the capital, with every certainty of getting easy possession of San Luis Potosi.

General VIDAURRI says that his operations have not obliged him to incur debt abroad to the amount of a single cent; all his resources having been raised in the States he governs, and at the frontier Custom-houses.

The San Antonio *Texan* learns that the Legislature of that State has granted to Messrs. MCMANUS and POTTS a special privilege for the construction of a railroad through that State. The *Texan* thinks that, as soon as a political calm comes over that country, this road—which will be the great thoroughfare through to the Pacific, and the great outlet of some of the most wealthy mines of gold, silver, iron and lead in the world—will be built.

At present there is no safety there for life or property. Over 100,000 head of cattle have been driven across the Rio Grande, during the last few weeks, into Texas, and by the advice of VIDAURRI. The States of Northern Mexico will never yield to the Church Party now in power; and, if necessary, they will seek aid from *outsiders* to carry out their intentions.

The Brownsville *Flag* has news from Tampico, by way of Victoria. A large conducta, in charge of near $1,000,000, is reported as on the road from San Luis to Tampico. To intercept this, we are told that General CARVAJAL, now second in command of the forces at Tamaulipas, has dispatched a portion of his command. It is rumored here that General OBANDO, the head and front of the Zuloaga forces, has died of fever at San Luis; and that General MORENO, the commandant at Tampico, was reduced to the necessity of making overtures for peace. It is said that he proposes a conference with General CARVAJAL, for the purpose of providing a new set of rulers for the State, to which CARVAJAL returned for answer that he could listen to no terms that did not recognise the existing authorities. We place considerable credence to this rumor. We have just received a lengthy proclamation from CARVAJAL to the people of his State, in which he informs them that the veil of oblivion will be thrown over the past conduct of those who have been seduced into the ranks of their military and clerical oppressors, on condition that they abandon the error of their ways and "sin no more." This would argue at least that the General had some reason for his offer.

We have additional items of news from the Capital and Vera Cruz, by the bark *Brilliant* at New-Orleans:

"The *Progreso* states that it was reported that Mr. FORSYTH had demanded his passports after closing the Legation. The ground for this step is stated to be, that the Government, in the decree ordering the expulsion of foreigners, had stated that the refusal to pay the forced loan was not supported, directly or indirectly, by any of the accredited foreign representatives; that Mr. FORSYTH expressed his surprise at this statement, and categorically required its correction, protesting that he should retire if the untrue statement were not corrected; and that the reply not being satisfactory, he accordingly adopted the course he declared he would."

The Vera Cruz correspondent of the *Picayune* states the business differently. He says:

"By gentlemen just down from the capital, I have learned the particulars, which are simply that the collecting officer of Government compelled, at the point of the bayonet, the collection of the forced loan, or contribution, from an American citizen, against the payment of which you have already received Mr. FORSYTH'S protest.

The individual was a Mr. MIZEL, a jeweler, a Russian by birth, but who married a New-York lady, and who is himself a naturalized American citizen. He has lived in California for some five years; but during the last year or more he has resided in the city of Mexico. The amount of his contribution was $700, which he refused to pay—when the collecting officer not only took from his store by force ten times the amount, but his passport was handed to him, with orders to leave the Republic. (by way of Tampico,) in forty-eight hours. Mr. FORSYTH demanded the recall of this order, which the Minister of Foreign Relations refused to accord, whereupon Mr. FORSYTH at once broke off the relations of his Legation with the Government, and he now awaits the instructions of the Government at Washington. Thus stand matters now.

M. MIZEL being very wealthy, and having many friends, did not go to Tampico, but was smuggled in the stage for Vera Cruz, and he is now here. The above is his statement of the affair."

The Charleston *Courier* [illegible] additional particulars in regard to this [illegible] whose cause Mr. FORSYTH espoused so warmly:

"Mr. MIZEL has been established for many years, six we think, in the jewelry business, at the capital of Mexico, on a very extensive scale, and he also carries on a heavy pearl fishery on the coast of Mazatlan. The capital employed for this business amounts to $500,000. He was expelled from Mexico by the government party now in power there at the capital because he did not pay the tax levied on him until he was forced to do so by an armed body of men, who went into his house and seized property belonging to him to the amount which they thought would be sufficient to cover the amount demanded. He thinks that, in making this resistance, he strictly followed the instructions which he received from the American minister. Mr. MIZEL was allowed but thirty-six hours for the settlement of his business before his departure from the country; and this, of course, leaves his business in a deplorable state of neglect, from which he must consequently suffer very heavy losses. He leaves a wife and family in Mexico, exposed to the circumstances of the changes that may occur until he be allowed to return to the country."

The British and French Ministers at Mexico advised their citizens to pay the forced contribution under protest, which, it is said, they are doing—but they are very bitter against their Ministers because they did not act with Mr. FORSYTH.

Mr. C. P. GARCIA, who claims to be an American citizen, and who comes to Washington as bearer of dispatches to Mr. FORSYTH, has made the following statement of his wrongs to the Charleston *Courier*. It will be noted they have no connection with the levy of the so-called forced loan. The *Courier* states:

"Mr. GARCIA was arrested, with four others, Mexican merchants, at his place of residence, San Juan de los Glanos, while peaceably employed at his ordinary vocation as a Director of a college and a planter on a small farm. He has been treated in a most brutal manner by the Conservative party, into whose hands he fell. He was forced to march on foot for several days, following Gen. ECHEAGARAY'S army on their way to Orizava. At one instance, he was made to march, together with other prisoners who were with him, in front of the assaulting party whilst they were storming a fort (St. Catarina) on the left of the position held by General ECHEAGARAY'S party. Had the enemy not run, it is but probable that all the prisoners would have been slaughtered there; for whenever a private was wounded near the prisoners, *whose bodies they used as a breastwork* against their enemies, their lives were threatened, and they were exposed to all manner of insult. The day after the battle Mr. GARCIA was thrown into the common jail at Orizava, together with the rest of the prisoners. He there met Mr. SIDNEY CONDRAN, an American citizen, formerly of Boston. They were kept there a week, in company with all the rascals, felons and highway robbers who were confined at the time. They were then sent under a strong escort to Puebla, where they were again thrown into the common jail, and kept there until Mr. FORSYTH, the American Minister, obtained their liberation. Mr. GARCIA was not taken in arms, nor has he had anything to do with their politics, and he has not as yet been able to ascertain why he was arrested. Notwithstanding the demand which Mr. FORSYTH made that he should be tried, he was set at liberty without a trial. Mr. GARCIA'S college must be broken up, and he has not been able to plant his grain, as he generally does. He also leaves at Mexico a wife and family."

General ECHEAGARAY'S forces had retired from the Puente Nacional towards Jalapa, instead of narrowing the circle of the siege of Vera Cruz, as he had been ordered.

Comp has ordered all the inhabitants of the department of Cordoba to take out a permit of residence, without which they cannot remain, and which will be granted to those alone who declare allegiance to the Zuloaga *régime*.

The political chief of Jalapa had published a decree that all persons found with arms or munitions, three days after its date, instead of having surrendered them at his office, as required shall be shot.

The Vera Cruz hospital returns for the month of May, published in the *Progreso*, of the 25th ult., show that there were 133 inmates on the 1st of the month, that the admissions were 530, the discharges 416, the deaths 11, and there remained on the 1st ult. 226. This is a highly favorable sanitary showing.

According to the same paper, the number of deaths in the capital, caused by the earthquake of the 18th ult., the occurrence of which was briefly reported on, the arrival of the Tennessee on her last trip, and which is more particularly noticed in the correspondence we elsewhere publish, amounted to over fifty.

From Campeachy we receive a copy of a decree of Governor PERAZA, of the 26th ult., providing that from the 1st of August next, foreign and native flour may be introduced on paying the duties imposed by the general customs ordinance, as modified on the 5th of April, 1856, and by the decree of the Government of the Department, of the same date. Both home produced and foreign flour will be subject to the payment of one-half per cent. for consumption, and of fifty cents per barrel of eight arrobas.

The Brownsville *Flag*, of the 7th inst., has the following:

"Information, we learn, has been officially communicated by the United States Collector of Customs, Colonel HAMILTON, and by E. DEGOLYER, Esq., District Attorney for this Judicial District of Texas, to the commanding officer of the United States troops on this line, Colonel TAYLOR, that the sovereignty had recently been violated by an officer of Mexico. The facts, as we have been enabled to learn them, are these: Some weeks since General CARVAJAL was commissioned to raise a force of men from this frontier to join in the operations of the Liberal Party, and aid the Juarez Government. Responding to his call, several residents of this bank, from the vicinity of a rancho in the County of Hidalgo, next above this, volunteered under a certain Captain ZAMORA, of Reynosa, in Mexico. That these men, after setting out with ZAMORA for the scene of action about Tampico, learned of the reverses before that place, deserted and returned to their former residences. That soon thereafter, Captain ZAMORA was invited by a portion of the people of Hidalgo, one or more of them claiming to act in their official capacity as civil officers of the State of Texas, to come over and take possession of his deserters, who were also accused of having stolen a number of horses from Mexico in their retreat. That the said Capt. ZAMORA did cross at the head of a troop of horsemen, and bound and carried back to Reynosa, in Mexico, some five or six individuals who had sought refuge on our soil, as described above.

Colonel TAYLOR, on the receipt of this information, promptly addressed a note to Governor GARZA, courteously though firmly demanding the release of these persons. We have heard only from rumor the result of this note, but we are told that Governor GARZA promptly signified his willingness to comply with this demand; if, on investigation, he should find the statement true—declaring his entire ignorance of any such transaction. We have no doubt that the matter will be investigated by the authorities from whom this impetuous and ill-advised ZAMORA holds his commission, and every reparation made that can in justice be required, as we have reason to know that neither Governor GARZA nor his associates would advise such a high-handed outrage as this.

The perpetrators of this act are guilty of a crime calling for the severest punishment. Nor should the aiders and abettors, who, as citizens of Texas, assisted in this outrage, escape the full meed of the law. If it were a crime in a foreigner to invade our territory at the head of an armed force, and capture those who had sought protection among us, how much more criminal in those who would assist in this outrage.

Buenos Ayres.

Our dates from Buenos Ayres extend to May 27. The journals embody a few items of interest.

A commission has been appointed to examine all claims against the State of Buenos Ayres. It consists of the American Consul and Señor FELIX FRIAS.

The Government has issued its manifesto in regard to relations with the interior States. It declares that Buenos Ayres is and will be an integral portion of the Confederation, but the temporary division now existing will be maintained for the next ten years if the difficulties are not amicably adjusted in the meantime. Buenos Ayres will continue firm and loyal to the other States during the above period, maintaining, however, her present *status in quo by* force if necessary.

Much damage had been done by severe storms.

The steamer employed in the exploration of the Bermejo river was at Gangalle on the 30th of March. This point is twenty leagues higher than what had ever been attained before. The Indians did not molest the party.

The markets were generally buoyant. Freights were dull.

News from Rio Janeiro.

The bark *Phantom* brings dates to June 18 from Rio, but papers only to June 11, which was Saturday The port was considered healthy, though yellow fever prevailed to some extent. The hospital report, from June 4 to June 9, was sixty-five cases of yellow fever, of which, however, only four terminated fatally.

In the Legislature, which was in session, the conduct of the Government in regard to a very important treaty, recently concluded with Uraguay, was severely censured.

The embarkation of coffee on the 10th was 4,639 bags. Total since June 1, 55,551 bags.

The Harriet Lane.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being an old-fashioned Democrat, with an inquiring mind, I want to know how you have been so silent about the absence and whereabouts of the revenue cutter *Harriet Lane*. Congress appropriated $150,000 to build and fit her up for this port, and for a specific purpose; and she, with her captain, officers and crew, have to be supported at public expense. Where is she, Mr. TIMES? Mr. Independent Journal, where is she? As a sentinel on the watch-tower, I hail you from my humble stand-point, and inquire, *Where is the Harriet Lane?* REGULUS.

The *Harriet Lane* has been lying in a very conspicuous place, off the Battery, waiting for an opportunity, we presume, to make herself generally useful. Secretary COBB made an offer of her to carry the remains of President MONROE to Virginia, and there is a report that she is to be adopted into the Navy, and sent to Paraguay under command of Captain PAGE. The *Harriet Lane* is the first revenue cutter we have ever had, and it was understood that she was intended expressly for the port of New-York, to prevent illegal commerce, and render assistance to crippled ships in bad weather.

MARINE LOSS.—Captain DUNN, of the bark *Dragon*, at Salem from Manilla, confirms the loss of bark *Arabia*, of and for Salem from Zanzibar, at Cape of Good Hope, and understood that vessel and cargo were sold for £12,000. Capt. KNIGHT, of ship *Ariadne* of Boston, (foundered off the Cape,) had been at St. Helena, and had taken passage for home, supposed by way of England.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE CAUSED BY DESTITUTION.—On Saturday afternoon, JACOB SCHOVER, a copper-plate printer, who resided at No. 234 West Thirty-ninth-street, committed suicide by taking laudanum. He procured the poison at the drug store No. 463 Ninth-avenue, and directly after it was handed to him by the clerk asked if there was enough to kill a man. Being answered in the affirmative, he swallowed it down instantly. He went home, told his family what he had done, and, despite the efforts of two physicians to save his life, died the same night. He had been out of employment for some time, and having a wife and eight children dependent upon him, and nothing to furnish them with the necessaries of life, he sought to end his troubles by self-destruction. There was nothing in the house to eat, and everything of the slightest value had been pawned. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner CONNERY, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts stated. The deceased was a native of Baltimore, and 43 years of age.

CHILD RUN OVER AND KILLED.—GEORGE POLLOCK, a boy 6 years of age, was run over on Saturday afternoon, and instantly killed, by a stone-cart, in Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. The driver, THOMAS CONNOLLY, was arrested, and detained to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which will be held to-day. The parents of the child reside in Waverley-place.

FIRE IN LUDLOW-STREET.—About 11 o'clock Saturday morning, a fire occurred in the rear of No. 77 Ludlow-street, in a two-story frame house, occupied by HARRY LUTZ. The damage to Mr. LUTZ'S furniture was $150, and is uninsured. The building was damaged $100; insured in the New-York Equitable Insurance Company. A frame ice-house in the rear of No. 75 Ludlow-street was slightly damaged.

FIVE GIRLS DROWNED.

Distressing Casualty at the Protestant House of Mercy—The Bodies not yet Recovered.

Five young girls, inmates of the Protestant House of Mercy, in Eighty-sixth-street, near North River, were drowned on Friday evening last, while bathing in the river. Their names were ANNA VAN GELDER, aged 14 years; HANNAH H. BETAR, aged 15 years; ELLEN SMITH, aged 15 years; MARGARET FLYNN, aged 16 years; and LOUISA EVES, aged 19 years. About 7 o'clock, the girls, after having gone into the water, joined hands and proceeded further into the river. Almost immediately they were observed by the Matron of the Institution, Mrs. KNOX, and a number of other persons upon the shore, struggling in the water. Three of them had already disappeared and were quickly followed by the disappearance of the other two. As it was known that neither of them could swim, the utmost consternation prevailed among those on shore regarding their safety.

Mrs. KNOX immediately had some men called, and small boats procured to hurry to the rescue of the bathers. Meanwhile, one of the missing girls was observed to rise to the surface, and was heard to cry for assistance; but she suddenly disappeared again. Not one of the others was seen after first sinking beneath the water. Information of the disaster was speedily communicated to the Twenty-second Ward Police-station, when Sergeant SLOAT and Officers BOLLES, BARNES, DART, MCDOUGAL, WILSON and MCCRACKEN hurried to the scene of the casualty. Obtaining a quantity of grappling irons, they at once entered upon a thorough search of the river in the vicinity of the accident. Volunteers from among the citizens having supplied themselves with boats and hooks, also having furnished themselves with torches, to prolong the search during the night, if necessary, vied with the Police in their humane efforts to find the missing bodies.

The search was kept up all night, but proved unavailing. At daylight Captain COULTER and a company of officers came to the relief of Sergeant SLOAT and his men, and renewed the search. The search was kept up all day Saturday, and until a late hour in the evening. Hundreds of citizens visited the place during the day, many of whom joined in the search. Among those who rendered the most efficient aid on the occasion, was Mr. ROBERT B. MONTGOMERY, Ex Captain of the Central Park Police. Being an expert swimmer and diver, he at once commenced a search of the river bottom, diving at repeated intervals from a small boat. His exploits were truly marvelous and heroic. On two or three occasions his prolonged absence under water excited the intense and breathless apprehensions of his coöperators for his safety. In very deep water a grappling iron became fastened to some object at the bottom, at first supposed to be the bodies sought for. As the object refused to yield readily to the grappling iron, Mr. MONTGOMERY immediately dove to the bottom to see what it was, and found a grate filled with oyster-shells and river deposit, and in disloging the grappling received a severe cut across his back.

The efforts with the grappling irons and Mr. MONTGOMERY'S diving explorations having proved unavailing, [illegible] 1 o'clock yesterday morning the firing of cannon was resorted to to raise the bodies to the surface. Mr. PATRICK BRENNAN, residing in the neighborhood, furnished the cannon and superintended the firing, which was kept up along the shore without intermission, till late last evening, but all to no purpose. The crowd of visitors to the place yesterday was very large. The Police and volunteers in the search were hospitably entertained at the House of Mercy during yesterday, as also on the previous day by Mrs. KNOX, the Matron, whose calm and composed bearing under this trying affliction has won universal respect and sympathy.

It is hoped by some that to-day, it being the third day since the drowning of the bodies, they may rise to the surface, as is usual with the bodies of persons who are drowned. The general belief, however, is that the bodies have been carried by the force of the tide so far away from the scene of the disaster that, like the body of young PRINCE, it may be weeks before they are washed ashore, and then miles distant from the City.

The House of Mercy has been located at its present site for two years past. The building, a plain two-story edifice, was formerly the country residence of the Rev. Dr. GARDINER SPRING. The total number of inmates, as recipient of charity and instruction, were 15 in all, prior to the late sad disaster. The object of the Institution being twofold, to extend charity to the unfortunate among the poor, and to subject to salutary influences the daughters of the wealthy, who are found incorrigible at home, two classes of girls are found among the inmates. Of the five drowned, four were of the poorer classes and one the daughter of a wealthy citizen. They were all sprightly, interesting and intelligent girls; and one or two of them gave promise of a useful future. The appearance of the girls still remaining, gives evidence of careful discipline, and healthful and judicious training. The untimely loss of their companions is a terrible shock to them.

A NEW PILOT-BOAT.—The pilots of the *Jacob A. Westervelt*, which was lost at sea by collision with the Bremen ship *Saxonia* a few months since, are building a new boat to take her place. She is on the stocks at WILLIAMS' ship-yard, Greenpoint, and is already planked up and has her decks on. She is 80 feet in length, over all, 20½ feet breadth of beam, 8 feet depth of hole, and will measure about 115 tons. She is constructed of the best material, and is of the most approved model for the business of a Sandy Hook pilot. She will be ready to launch about the middle of August.

☞ Singer's New Family Sewing Machines.—No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Also Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver, plate, &c. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Stewart's Fine Mixed Candies, Gum Drops, Sugar-Coated Cardamoms, Calamus, and Celery Seed, neatly put up in fancy papers and boxes, pure and fine flavor. Handy for retailing, and very salable. For sale to the trade by STEWART & CO., No. 610 Pearl-st.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 232 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

MARRIED.

NEWMAN—BRADFORD.—In this City, on Thursday, July 15, at the bride's residence, by the Rev. J. B. Lawrence, of the Church of the Holy Communion, RICHARD W. NEWMAN, of Devonshire, England, to SUSAN HENRIETTA, second daughter of William Bradford, Esq., of Philadelphia.

SANFORD—BIGELOW.—At Bennington, Vt., on Thursday, July 15, by the Rev. Isaac Jennings, Mr. SAML. B. SANFORD, of New-York, to Miss Sophia M., youngest daughter of William Bigelow, M. D., of the former place.

DIED.

GRANT.—In this City, on Saturday, July 17, suddenly, at her residence, No. 203 West 20th-st., Mrs. MARY ONE LEE GRANT, widow of the late James Grant, of Poughkeepsie, and daughter of the late John W. Oakley, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-av., corner of 20th-st. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

CONNELL.—In this City, on Saturday, July 17, after a lingering illness, MARY FRANCES CONNELL, niece and adopted daughter of Thomas and Catharine Connell, aged 13 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 59 Madison-av.

COWL.—

The New-York Times Thursday, May 19 1859.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
FOUL PLAY
THE IRISH BOY
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
Mr. BROUGHAM ..... Mr. Lester
Mr. Beauchamp ..... Mr. Walcot
Mr. Cranch ..... Mr. Lambert
Mrs. Blake ..... Miss Ada Clifton
Miss Ada Clifton as Lady Alice; Miss Ida Vernon as Lady Jessie Rural.
In Boucicault's new domestic drama of
JESSIE RURAL,
on which occasion it will receive numerous requisite accessories to the patrons of this establishment, to which appear is his street and unequaled characters of
MR. BLAKELY SMITH
Tickets to be had ..... No. 1 Broadway
Commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

MISS M. P. OLMSTED,
No. 360 South-st.
Positively closing on the 24th inst.
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

DRY GOODS.
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE
OF
RICH AND FASHIONABLE
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO. No. 361 GRAND-ST.
ON MONDAY, JULY 18
will be offered, embracing many of the leading styles of the season, at
the prices attached:
RICH SILK FLOUNCED ROBES at 6? 50.
RICH JACONET ROBES at $15.
RICH SUMMER SILKS at 75c PER YARD.
RICH SUMMER SILKS AT 3s PER YARD.
RICH BAREGE DES ISLES at 25 CENTS PER YARD.
RICH HARE-EARS AND TISSUES AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 12½ CENTS.
RICH PRINTED CHALLIES AT 12½ CENTS.
RICH FRENCH LAWNS AT 25c. PER YARD.
RICH SWISS MUSLINS AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.
RICH LAWNS AT 12½ CENTS.
RICH LAVELLE CLOTH at 18 PER YARD.
RICH LAWN & CLOTH, STRIPED, at 25c. PER YARD.
RICH FRENCH CHALLIES AT 25 CENTS.
RICH FRENCH CHINTZES AT 12½ CENTS.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 12½ CENTS.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 25 CENTS.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 18¾ CENTS.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 12½ CENTS.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 10 CENTS.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 8 CENTS.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 6¼ CENTS.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 5 CENTS.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 4 CENTS.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 3 CENTS.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 2½ CENTS.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 2 CENTS.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1½ CENTS.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT ½ CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT ¼ CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT ⅛ CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/16 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/32 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/64 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/128 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/256 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/512 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1024 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/2048 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/4096 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/8192 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/16384 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/32768 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/65536 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/131072 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/262144 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/524288 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1048576 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/2097152 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/4194304 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/8388608 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/16777216 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/33554432 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/67108864 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/134217728 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/268435456 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/536870912 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1073741824 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/2147483648 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/4294967296 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/8589934592 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/17179869184 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/34359738368 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/68719476736 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/137438953472 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/274877906944 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/549755813888 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1099511627776 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/2199023255552 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/4398046511104 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/8796093022208 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/17592186044416 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/35184372088832 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/70368744177664 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/140737488355328 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/281474976710656 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/562949953421312 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1125899906842624 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/2251799813685248 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/4503599627370496 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/9007199254740992 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/18014398509481984 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/36028797018963968 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/72057594037927936 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/144115188075855872 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/288230376151711744 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/576460752303423488 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1152921504606846976 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/2305843009213693952 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/4611686018427387904 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/9223372036854775808 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/18446744073709551616 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/36893488147419103232 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/73786976294838206464 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/147573952589676412928 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/295147905179352825856 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/590295810358705651712 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1180591620717411303424 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/2361183241434822606848 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/4722366482869645213696 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/9444732965739290427392 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/18889465931478580854784 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/37778931862957161709568 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/75557863725914323419136 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/151115727451828646838272 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/302231454903657293676544 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/604462909807314587353088 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1208925819614629174706176 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/2417851639229258349412352 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/4835703278458516698824704 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/9671406556917033397649408 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/19342813113834066795298816 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/38685626227668133590597632 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/77371252455336267181195264 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/154742504910672534362390528 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/309485009821345068724781056 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/618970019642690137449562112 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1237940039285380274899124224 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/2475880078570760549798248448 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/4951760157141521099596496896 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/9903520314283042199192993792 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/19807040628566084398385987584 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/39614081257132168796771975168 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/79228162514264337593543950336 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/158456325028528675187087900672 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/316912650057057350374175801344 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/633825300114114700748351602688 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1267650600228229401496703205376 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/2535301200456458802993406410752 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/5070602400912917605986812821504 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/10141204801825835211973625643008 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/20282409603651670423947251286016 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/40564819207303340847894502572032 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/81129638414606681695789005144064 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/162259276829213363391578010288128 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/324518553658426726783156020576256 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/649037107316853453566312041152512 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1298074214633706907132624082305024 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/2596148429267413814265248164610048 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/5192296858534827628530496329220096 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/10384593717069655257060992658440192 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/20769187434139310514121985316880384 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/41538374868278621028243970633760768 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/83076749736557242056487941267521536 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/166153499473114484112975882535043072 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/332306998946228968225951765070086144 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/664613997892457936451903530140172288 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1329227995784915872903807060280344576 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/2658455991569831745807614120560689152 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/5316911983139663491615228241121378304 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/10633823966279326983230456482242756608 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/21267647932558653966460912964485513216 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/42535295865117307932921825928971026432 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/85070591730234615865843651857942052864 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/170141183460469231731687303715884105728 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/340282366920938463463374607431768211456 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/680564733841876926926749214863536422912 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1361129467683753853853498429727072845824 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/2722258935367507707706996859454145691648 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/5444517870735015415413993718908291383296 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/10889035741470030830827987437816582766592 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/21778071482940061661655974875633165533184 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/43556142965880123323311949751266331066368 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/87112285931760246646623899502532662132736 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/174224571863520493293247799005065324265472 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/348449143727040986586495598010130648530944 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/696898287454081973172991196020261297061888 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1393796574908163946345982392040522594123776 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/2787593149816327892691964784081045188247552 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/5575186299632655785383929568162090376495104 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/11150372599265311570767859136420180752990208 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/22300745198530623141535718272840361505980416 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/44601490397061246283071436545680723011960832 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/89202980794122492566142873091361446023921665 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/178405961588244985132285746181322892047843328 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/356811923176489970264571492362745784095686656 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/713623846352979940529142984724747568191373312 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1427247692705959881058285969449495136382746624 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/2854495385411919762116571938898990272765493248 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/5708990770823839524233143877797980545530986496 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/11417981541647679048466287755595961091061972992 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/22835963083295358096932575511191922182123945984 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/45671926166590716193865151022383844364247891968 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/91343852333181432387730302044767688728495783936 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/182687704666362864775460604089535377456991567872 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/365375409332725729550921208179070754913983135744 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/730750818665451459101842416358141509827966271488 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1461501637330902918203684832716283019655932542976 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/2923003274661805836407369665432566039311865085952 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/5846006549323611672814739330865132078623730171904 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/11692013098647223345629478661730264157247460343808 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/23384026197294446691258957323460528314494920687616 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/46768052394588893382517914646920628629889841375232 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/93536104789177786765035829293841257259779682750464 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/187072209578355573530071658587682514519559365500928 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/374144419156711147060143317175365029039118731001857856 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/748288838313422294120286634350730058078237462003715712 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1496577676626844588240573268701460116156474924007431424 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/2993155353253689176481146537402920232312949848014862848 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/5986310706507378352962293074805840464625899696029725696 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/11972621413014756705924586149611680929251799392059451392 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/23945242826029513411849172299223361858503598784118902784 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/47890485652059026823698344598446723717007197568237805568 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/95780971304118053647396689196893447434014395136475611136 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/191561942608236107294793378393786894868028790272951222272 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/383123885216472214589586756787573789736057580545902444544 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/766247770432944429179173513575147579472115161091804889088 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1532495540865888858358347027150295158944230322183609778176 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/3064991081731777716716694054300590317888460644367219556352 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/6129982163463555433433388108601180635776921288734439112704 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/12259964326927110866866776217202361271553842577468878225408 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/24519928653854221733733552434404722543107685154937756450816 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/49039857307708443467467104868809445086215370309875512901632 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/98079714615416886934934209737618890172430740619751025803264 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/196159429230833773869868419475237780344861481239502051606528 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/392318858461667547739736838950475560689722478999102103213056 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/784637716923335095479473677901951121379445956997804206426112 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1569275433846670190958947355803902242758891913995608412852224 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/3138550867693340381917894711607804485517783827991216825704448 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/6277101735386680763835789423215608970035567655982433651408896 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/12554203470773361527671578846431217940071135311965867302817792 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/25108406941546723055343157692862435880142270623931734605635584 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/50216813883093446110686315385724871760284541247863469211271168 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/100433627766186892221372630771449743520569082495726938422542336 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/200867255532373784442745261542899487041138164991453876845084672 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/401734511064747568885490523085798974082276329982907753690169344 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/803469022129495137770980046171597948164552659965815507380338688 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1606938044258990275541960092343195896329105319931631014760677376 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/3213876088517980551083920184686791658210638659863262029521354752 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/6427752177035961102167840369373583316421277319726524059042709504 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/12855504354071922204335680738747166632842554639453048118085419008 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/25711008708143844408671361477494333265685109278906096236170838016 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/51422017416287688817342722954988666531370218557812192472341676032 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/102844034832575377634685445909977333062740437115624384944683352064 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/205688069665150755269370891819954666125480874231248769889366704128 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/411376139330301510538741783639909332250961748462497539778733408256 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/822752278660603021077483567279818664501923496924995079557466816512 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1645504557321206042154967134559637329003846993849990159114933633024 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/3291009114642412084309934269119274658007693987699980318229867266048 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/6582018229284824168619868538238549316015387975399960636459734532096 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/13164036458569648337239737076477098632030775950799921272919469064192 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/26328072917139296674479474152954197264061551901599842545838938128384 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/52656145834278593348958948305908394528123103803199685091677876256768 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/105312291668557186697917896611816789056246207606399370183355752513536 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/210624583337114373395835793223633578112492415212798740366711505027072 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/421249166674228746791671586447267156224984830425597480733423010054144 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/842498333348457493583343172894534312449669660851194961466846020108288 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1684996666696914987166686345789068624899339321702389922933692040216576 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/3369993333393829974333372691578137249798678643404779845867384080433152 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/6739986666787659948666745383156274499597357286809559691734768160866304 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/13479973333575319897333490766312548999194714573619119383469536321732608 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/26959946667150639794666981532625097998389429147238238766939072643465216 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/53919893334301279589333963065250195996778858294476477533878145286930432 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/107839786668602559178667926130500391993557716588952955067756290573860864 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/215679573337205118357335852261000783987115433177905910135512581147721728 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/431359146674410236714671704522001567974230866355811820271025162295443456 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/862718293348820473429343409044003135948461732711640540542050324590886912 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1725436586697640946858686818088006271896923465423281081084100649181773824 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/3450873173395281893717373636176012543793846930846562162168201298363547648 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/6901746346790563787434747272352025087587693861693124324336402596727095296 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/13803492693581127574869494544704050175175387723386248648672805193454190592 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/27606985387162255149738989089408100350350775446772497297345610386908381184 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/55213970774324510299477978178816200700701550893544994594691220773816762368 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/110427941548649020598955956357632401401403101787089989189382441547633524736 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/220855883097298041197911912715264802802806203574179978378764883095267049472 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/441711766194596082395823825430529605605612407148359956757529766190534098944 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/883423532389192164791647650861059211211224814296719913515059532381068197888 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1766847064778384329583295301722118422422629628593439827030119064762136395776 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/3533694129556768659166590603444236844845259257186879654060238129524272791552 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/7067388259113537318333181206888473689690518514373759308120476259048545583104 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/14134776518227074636666362413776947379381037028747518616240952518097091166208 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/28269553036454149273332724827553894758762074057495037232481905036194182332416 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/56539106072908298546665449655107789517524148114990074464963810072388364664832 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/113078212145816597093330899310215579035048296229980148929927620144776729329664 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/226156424291633194186661798620431158070096592459960297859855240289553458659328 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/452312848583266388373323597240862316140193184919920595719710480579107917318656 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/904625697166532776746647194481724632280386369839841191439420961158215834637312 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1809251394333065553493294388963449264560772739679682382878841922316431669274624 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/3618502788666131106986588777926898529121545479359365765757683844632863338549248 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/7237005577332262213973177555853797058243090958718731531515367689265726677098496 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/14474011154664524427946355111707594116486181917437463062030735378531453354196992 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/28948022309329048855892710223415188232972363834874926124061470757062906708393984 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/57896044618658097711785420446830376465944727669749852248122941514125813416787968 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/115792089237316195423570841893660752931889455339499704496245883028251626833575936 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/231584178474632390847141683787321505863778910678999408992491766056503253667151872 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/463168356949264781694283367574643011727557821357998817984983532113006507334303744 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/926336713898529563388566735149286023455115642715997635969967064226013014668607488 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1852673427797059126777133470298572046910231285431995271939934128452026029337214976 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/3705346855594118253554266940597144093820462570863990543879868256904052058674429952 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/7410693711188236507108533881194288187640925141727981087759736513808104117348859904 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/14821387422376473014216767762388576375281850283455962175519473027616208234697719808 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/29642774844752946028433535524777152750563700566911924351038946055232416469395439616 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/59285549689505892056867071049554305501127401133823848702077892110464832938790879232 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/118571099379011784113734142099108611002254802267647697404155784220929665877581758464 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/237142198758023568227468284198217222004509604535295394808311568441859331755163516928 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/474284397516047136454936568396434444009019209070590789616623136883718663510327033856 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/948568795032094272909873136792868888018038418141181579233246273767437327020654067712 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1897137590064188545819746273585737776036076836282363158466492547534874654041308135424 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/3794275180128377091639492547171475552072153672564726316932985095069749308082616270848 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/7588550360256754183278985094342951104144307345129452633865970190139498616165232541696 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/15177100720513508366557970188685902208288614690258905267731940380278997232330465083392 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/30354201441027016733115940377371804416577229380517810535463880760557994464660930166784 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/60708402882054033466231880754743608833154458761035621070927761521115988929321860333568 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/121416805764108066932463761509487217666308917522071242141855523042231977858643720667136 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/242833611528216133864927523018974435332617835044142484283711046084463955717287441334272 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/485667223056432267729855046037948870665235670088284968567422092168927911434574882668544 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/971334446112864535459710092075897741330471340176569937134844184337855822869149765337088 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1942668892225729070919420184151795482660942680353139874269688368675711645738299530674176 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/3885337784451458141838840368303590965321885360706279748539376737351423291476599061348352 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/7770675568902916283677680736607181930643770721412559497078753474702846582953198122696704 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/15541351137805832567355361473214363861287541442825118994157506949405693165906396245393408 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/31082702275611665134710722946428727722575082885650237988315013898811386331812792490786816 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/62165404551223330269421445892857455445150165771300475976630027797622772663625584981573632 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/124330809102446660538842891785714910890300331542600951953260055595245545327251169963147264 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/248661618204893321077685783571429821780600663085201903906520111190491090654502339926294528 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/497323236409786642155371567142859643561201326170403807813040222380982181309004679852589056 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/994646472819573284310743134285719287122402652340807615626080444761964362618009359705178112 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1989292945639146568621486268571438574244805304681615231252160889523928725236018719410356224 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/3978585891278293137242972537142877148489610609363230462504321779047857450472037438820712448 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/7957171782556586274485945074285754296979221218726460925008643558095714900944074877641424896 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/15914343565113172548971890148571508593958442437452921850017287116191429801888149755282849792 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/31828687130226345097943780297143017187916884874905843700034574232382859603776299510565699584 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/63657374260452690195887560594286034375833769749811687400069148464765719207552599021131399168 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/127314748520905380391775121188572068751667539499623374800138296929531438415105198042262798336 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/254629497041810760783550242377144137503335078999246749600276593859062876830210396084525596672 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/509258994083621521567100484754288275006670157998493499200553187718125753660420792169051193344 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1018517988167243043134200969508576550013340315996986998401106375436251507320841584338102386688 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/2037035976334486086268401939017153100026680631993973996802212750872503014641683168676204773376 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/4074071952668972172536803878034306200053361263987947993604425501745006029283366337352409546752 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/8148143905337944345073607756068612400106722527975895987208851003490012058566732674704819093504 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/16296287810675888690147215512137224800213445055951791974417702006980024117133465349409638187008 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/32592575621351777380294431024274449600426890111903583948835404013960048234266930698819276374016 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/65185151242703554760588862048548899200853780223807167897670808027920096468533861397638552748032 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/130370302485407109521177724097097798401707560447614335795341616055840192937067722795277105496064 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/260740604970814219042355448194195596803415120895228671590683232111680385874135445590554210992128 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/521481209941628438084710896388391193606830240179045343181366464223360771748270891181108421984256 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1042962419883256876169421792776782387213660480358090686362732928446721543496541782362216843968512 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/2085924839766513752338843585553564774427320960716181372725465856893443086993083564724433687937024 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/4171849679533027504677687171107129548854641921432362745450931713786886173986167129448867375874048 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/8343699359066055009355374342214259097709283842864725490901863427573772347972334258897734751748096 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/16687398718132110018710748684428518195418567685729450981803726855147544695944668517795469503496192 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/33374797436264220037421497368857036390837135371458901963607453710295089391889337035590939006992384 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/66749594872528440074842994737714072781674270742917803927214907420590178783778674071181878013984768 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/133499189745056880149685989475428145563348541485835607854429814841180357567557348142363756027969536 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/266998379490113760299371978950856291126697082971671215708859629682360715135114696284727512055939072 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/533996758980227520598743957901712582253394165943342431417719259364721430270229392569455024111878144 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1067993517960455041197487915803425164506788331886684862835438518729442860540458785138910048223756288 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/2135987035920910082394975831606850329013576663773369725670877037458885721080917570277820096447512576 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/4271974071841820164789951663213700658027153327546739451341754074917771442161835140555640192895025152 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/8543948143683640329579903326427401316054306655093478902683508149835542884323670281111280385790050304 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/17087896287367280659159806652854802632108613310186957805367016299671085768647340562222560771580100608 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/34175792574734561318319613305709605264217226620373915610734032599342171537294681124445121543160201216 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/68351585149469122636639226611419210528434453240747831221468065198684343074589362248890243086320402432 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/136703170298938245273278453222838421056868906481495662442936130397368686149178724497780486172640804864 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/273406340597876490546556906445676842113737812962991324885872260794737372298357448995560972345281609728 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/546812681195752981093113812891353684227475625925982649771744521589474744596714897991121944690563219456 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1093625362391505962186227625782707368454951251851965299543489043178949489193429795982243889381126438912 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/2187250724783011924372455251565414736909902503703930599086978086357898978386859591964487778762252877824 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/4374501449566023848744910503130829473819805007407861198173956172715797956773719183928975557524505755648 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/8749002899132047697489821006261658947639610014815722396347912345431595913547438367857951115049011511296 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/17498005798264095394979642012523317895279220029631444792695824690863191827094876735715902230098023022592 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/34996011596528190789959284025046635790558440059262889585391649381726383654189753471431804460196046045184 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/69992023193056381579918568050093271581116880118525779170783298763452767308379506942863608920392092090368 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/139984046386112763159837136100186543162233760237051558341566597526905534616759013885727217840784184180736 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/279968092772225526319674272200373086324467520474103116683133195053811069233518027771454435681568368361472 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/559936185544451052639348544400746172648935040948206233366266390107622138467036055542908871363136736722944 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/1119872371088902105278697088801492345297870081896412466732532780215244276934072111085817726272673445885888 CENT.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 1/2239744742177804210557394177602984690595740163792824933465065560430488553868144222171635452545346891771776

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT A. MACKAY, Auctioneer.
BY ROBERT A. MACKAY,
Office 61 Exchange-place.

AT HOBOKEN, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, No. 1 Five valuable lots, northeast corner of 16th-av. and 4th-st., being at Washington Heights, (Germantown,) and the most desirable lots for business or other purposes on the north end of the Island.

2. Two lots on 16th-av., directly opposite the above, with the Church thereon erected.

3. Four lots—two on 16th-st., and two on 157th-st., in the rear, between 10th and 11th-avs., with a neat two story and basement house on 156th-st., and stable on 157th-st. House newly painted and in good order.

4. Four lots adjoining above, with house and stable in correspondence.

5. Four lots—two on 156th-st., and two on 157th-st., in the rear, near 11th-av., with a spacious, well-built, nearly new house, in first-rate order, on 156th-st., with plain stable in the rear.

Special attention is called to this property, it being easily very desirable, located as it is on high ground, near the North River, and in less than ten minutes' walk of railroad station, steamboat landing, first-class schools, churches, markets, stores, &c. It is in the immediate vicinity of Audubon-park, Woodland-park, Fort Washington, High Bridge, and only two miles north of Central-park.

A. M. CRISTADORO, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF $15,000 WORTH of gold and silver Geneva and French watches. A. M. CRISTADORO, Auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, July 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 4 Cortlandt-st., removed for convenience of sale, an extensive and valuable assortment as above, consisting of:

72 gold magic watches by Lamda and others.
72 gold chronometer by Lamda, French and Roskell.
36 do. do. hunting watches.
72 gold & plate hunting levers, by
French Royal Exchange, Beasly and M. I. Tobias.
72 gold hunting detached levers, gold and gilt cases.
24 double stone hunting watches.
200 silver hunting detached silver and gilt cases.
100 silver plaque hunting detached levers, fancy movements.
50 open face silver detached levers.
50 do. do. silver lepines.
50 do. do. fine silver lepines.
18 Chinese duplex watches, &c., &c.

No postponement on account of the weather. This sale is well worthy the attention of the trade. Catalogues on morning of sale. By order of JAMES B. BENSELL, Deputy Sheriff.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS MONDAY, JULY 19, at all the furniture contained in house No. 26 West 11th-st., near 5th-av. Superior rosewood and mahogany furniture, rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl and mother-of-pearl; mantle, pier and oval mirrors, velvet, Brussels and tapestry carpets, French china vases, dinner and tea china, feather beds, mattresses, bedding, &c. A large quantity of chamber and kitchen furniture, well worthy the attention of families wanting furniture.

J. & E. BARNEY, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF CROCKERY, GLASS, BEDDING AND BRITTANIA WARE, by J. & H. BARTLEY, Auctioneer, TUESDAY, July 20, 10 o'clock, at No. 261 Pearl-st., extensive sale by BARTLEY & COWEN of a large and choice stock of best goods, worthy the attention of city and country dealers. Sale positive, for cash.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE.—BOLD furniture on TUESDAY, July 20, at 10½ o'clock. T. GOULDSMITH will sell all the furniture in the above house, consisting of every description of house furniture, in rosewood mahogany and black-walnut. For further particulars, see *Herald*.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE property, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, comprising the five-story brown-stone store and lot No. 2 Park-row, extending through to Ann-st.; 4 lots on 24th-st., near 8th-av. and Central Park; 1 lot on 51st-st., near 11th-av. Maps at No. 25 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

RELIEF
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 Wall-st.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of eight (8) per cent., leaving a surplus of over $40,000.

This Company is now issuing Policies at the reduced rates of premiums, and also allowing the regular commissions to brokers and others.

JAMES H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY!

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—PAID UP AND SECURED—$300,000.

OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.

This Company insures risks upon as favorable terms as any of the older companies, and solicits its share of the insurance business of New-York and vicinity.

Its capital is securely invested in first-class bonds and mortgages, which have recently been submitted to and examined by Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, and have been fully approved.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. S. Dougherty,	Geo. H. Lewis,	S. H. Provost.
M. O. Roberts	P. E. Birckhead,	J. A. H. Neebrucck,
Oliver M. Potts,	P. Blackburne,	Robert P. King,
Wm. Bernsen,	Edw. K. Collins,	John A. Godfrey,
D. J. Bleuvelt,	John B. Murray,	J. J. Salomon.
E. K. Olcott,	Jas. W. Elwell,	B. S. Dunning.
	Chas. P. Hayes.	

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
(Late of the Excelsior Ins. Co.)
ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President.
JACOB N. KELLER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 53 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $320,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
JEFFCHAN TOWNSEND,	THOMAS EMULL,
CHAS. E. SWORDS,	J. G. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	C. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LEWERICH,	ALFRED WILLIS,
ELEAZER RODRIGUEZ SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. WARD,
SILAS BROMSON,	ALEX. LAING,
A. E. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. GOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
E. T. WOOLL,	HENRY B. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. R. HOLCOMB,
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAS. B. ALEX. Jr., Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured entirely in their City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

$300—FOR SALE (AT NO. 86 WEST 27th-st., near 6th-av., a 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, magnificently finished in style of Louis XV., double round corners, carved legs, pearl keys, with elegant carvings of most elaborate design, powerful rich tone; celebrated City makers, two years' warrantee. N. B.—Those in want, will find this the greatest bargain to be found in the United States, on examination, as this piano cost $700, as will be shown. It has a portable shipping case. Can be seen till Friday, at any time.

A 7-OCTAVE CARVED PIANO, WITH pearl keys in use only three months, with unexpired warrantee for five years, and cost $425, will be sold for $225, if applied for soon. The above instrument was made to order, by one of the best City makers; has all the modern improvements, and in every respect a superior instrument. Call at No. 130 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF EMBARRASSMENT the advertiser will sell a beautiful 7-octave rosewood piano for $—, which cost $375 a few months ago; grand Stevenson scale; rich sweet tone; City makers, with warrantee; round corners, scolloped keys, full iron plate, &c., as in the most perfect order. Apply at No. 65 High-st., Brooklyn; can be seen day or evening.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAINES BROTHERS, AT their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., have at all times an assortment of their celebrated Pianos of various styles, carved and plain, which they offer on liberal terms to suit the times.

HAINES BROS.

THESE PIANOS TO LET, new and second-hand, and sold on INSTALLMENTS as above. J. M. PELTON.

A LADY, IN BROOKLYN, HAVING NO further use for her piano-forte, a $400 instrument, will dispose of it for $250 cash. Best New-York City maker, fully warranted, splendid rosewood case, round corners, full tone, ornamented in pearl, scolloped keys and heavy legs. Apply at No. 23 Willow place, between Hicks and Joralemon-sts., this week.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains; second-hand pianos at the following extremely low prices: $90, $60, $110, $125, and $150. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned, repaired, bought, &c.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A HALLET, DAVIS & CO. 6¾ or 7 octave piano very cheap. New-York piano very low. Good second-hand pianos, nearly new, at great bargains. Pianos and melodeons to rent. Old pianos taken in exchange. T. S. BERRY, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Grand-st., Marble Building.

LOWITZ, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 431 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, of all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. F. PIERSON, No. 1 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free by

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 63 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 45 WALL-ST., (PHOENIX BANK BUILDING,)
No. 45 Wall-st., (Phoenix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.
No. 45 Wall-st., Phoenix Bank Building.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.

REFERENCES:

James Boorman, New-York.	Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do.	Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New York.	Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
Careg, Howard & Sanger.	E. S. Sandford, Philadel'a

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
E. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in eight shocks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, No 5, Hall of Records, until Monday, July 26, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An Act for the Establishment and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by the ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 9, 1857, and by a further ordinance of the Common Council, a proved by the Mayor June 24, 1858.

The said stock will consist of Three Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly and the principal sum redeemable on the first day of August, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly installments of $50,000 each until the whole sum is issued.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed "A. O. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 5, Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the city.

A. O. FLAGG, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's office, New-York, June 24, 1858.

PHENIX BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1858.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD ON TUESDAY, 13th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Institution, viz:

THOMAS TILESTON,
JAMES W. OVIS,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
THOMAS W. GALE,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
DANIEL B. FEARING,
DRAKE MILLS,
ISRAEL CORSE,
WILLIAM BRYCE,
WILLIAM F. CARY,
EUGENE DUTILH,
B. F. DAWSON,
ELIAS PONVERT,
JAMES LOW,
And Messrs. PAUL SPOFFORD,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,

were elected Inspectors of the next Election. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, THOMAS TILESTON, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

EVERETT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Books for subscription to the capital stock of this Company will be opened under the direction of the subscribers, at the office of the Company, under the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., on Tuesday, July 20, at 12 o'clock M., and be kept open daily, from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M., until the whole amount of capital stock shall have been subscribed.

Ten per cent. payable at the time of subscribing, and the balance on or before Aug. 1, 1858.

JEREMIAH P. JOWDON,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr.,
MILTON G. SMITH. } Commissioners.

NOTICE.—TO THE CREDITORS AND DEBTORS OF PERSSE & BROOKS.—All persons having claims against PERSSE & BROOKS are requested to present the same to the subscriber, and all parties indebted to said concern will please make immediate payment to the undersigned.

The validity of the assignment to the subscriber has been established by a judgment of the Supreme Court, and there is no occasion for further delay in making settlements. GEO. J. FORREST, Assignee,
No. 40 Broad-st.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company held in the City of New-York on the 15th of July, 1858, the Secretary was directed to give public notice that the interest on the First mortgage Land-grant Bonds of the said Company would be paid on and after Monday, Aug. 2, at the office of the Company, No. 27 William-st. Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.

D. V. N. RADCLIFF, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD —NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.

WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

$2,000 BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR SALE, on A HOUSE AND LOT IN ORANGE, N. J., worth $6,000. Principals only address
Box No 3,326 New-York Post-Office.

$100,000.—ST. LOUIS COUNTY AMORTIZATION Tax Bonds, Seven per cents., due in 1862, 1863 and 1864, similar to $1,200 000 bonds of said county, redeemed in 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857, for sale by E. D. MORGAN & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND Water Loan, maturing July 1, 1858, payable at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., will be paid at the OCEAN BANK.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest, coupons payable June and December, for sale by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND scrip purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 30 William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $5,0, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst. will be allowed to the depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 19th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees,
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1858.

UNDER THE PROVISION OF THE BY-laws, the Trustees of this Institution have directed an interest to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of five per cents. per annum, on all sums accounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, July 19. Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the half-yearly interest allowed to depositors at this period; such extra interest or dividend to be calculated on the same principle, and made payable to depositors or passed to their credit at the same time with the said half yearly interest.

J. DE P. OGDEN, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-ST. AND THIRD-AV.—DIVIDEND.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., will pay on and after July 19, its usual semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. on deposits of $1,000 and under and 5 per cent. on sums over $1,000. Interest not drawn will be passed to the credit of depositors, and draw interest as an original deposit. Bank open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays Wednesdays and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
J. R. LUCKEY, Actuary.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 200 Broadway.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows:

On sums of $5, and not over $500, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and
On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 19th inst.

All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1858.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 10th-st. and 6th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 19, will draw interest from the 1st
J. BOSWORTH, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-street, July 12, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which shall have been deposited there at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 411 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE PARK PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President
WADE R. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, } 678 AV. AND 44TH ST., July 16, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on its capital, out of the earnings of the Road, for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, Geo. G. Williams, Esq., (Cashier,) at the Chemical Bank, on the 2d day of August, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 26th to that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., July 15, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, on and after Monday, Aug. 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. until Aug. 2.

(Signed,) GEO. H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer pro tem.

SOUTHERN BANK,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 30, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors this day, a dividend of four per cent. was declared on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months payable to the stockholders here on July 12, 1858, and to those at the north on the 19th idem, at the Bank of America, in the City of New-York.

THOMAS LAYTON, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July inst.

The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES { No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 14 Wall-st., New-York. } NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order,

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. from the profits of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Tuesday, the 6th of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 5th proximo.

E. W. TALMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Office No. 30 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst. HENRY P. McGOWN, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEWTON COPPER TYPE Company will pay to their Stockholders a semi-annual dividend of three and a-half (3½) per cent., at the office of the Company, No. 14 Frankfort-st., on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed after that date. SAMUEL ORCHARD, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1858.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon all claims proved against FREDERICK G. SWAN will be paid by the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Nassau-st., on and after the second day of August next.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.

THEODORE HINSDALE, Assignee, No. 19 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York,) July 12, 1858.—A semi-annual Dividend of seven per cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 6 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of seven per cent. payable on the 20th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW WORLD FIRE Insurance Company, No. 35 Pine-st., July 14, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company No. 54 Wall-st. A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. LINDLEY MURRAY, Secty.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1858.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 330 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.

The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S new and splendid steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.

Leave Harlem.	Leave Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
2 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.
FARE 6 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions, villages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to wit in two p ers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 50 cents; to Elizabeth City 19 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENdid sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 63 South-st., corner Pine.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINBY & CO., No. 38 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre-sts.

6:30 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:30 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.

9:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at all stations North.

12 M. [illegible] Bridge Trains, stopping at all stations.

2 P. M. [illegible]

4:30 P. M. [illegible]

5:30 P. M. [illegible] Bridge Train, stopping at all stations and all stations North.

6:30 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:30 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 2 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:

TRAINS GOING EAST

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. daily.
For H. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. for Greenport, arriving at 2 P. M.

Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M.

Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M., for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of freight by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic coast with the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to..... $6 50
New-York and Buffalo, to..... 5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to..... 5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —

NEW-YORK CITY.

Police Intelligence.

HOPELESSLY INCORRIGIBLE AND PERSEVERING MURDERER.—Officer Hughes, Friday night, Rimmins De Long, Cole Jones, and two other persons, were sitting on an old frame house corner of Cherry and Water streets, when they were disturbed by a noise in the rear. Officer Hughes went to the rear and found John Quinlan, alias "Corky Jack," in the act of breaking open the door. As Quinlan came out he struck his foe in De Long's face, who, resenting the attack, struck Quinlan a violent blow. He then ran into the street, and seeing a policeman coming down De Long's party, threw off his coat. The wounded man was found to be very much in Rossetta-street, where he now lies in a critical condition. He suffered much from a stab, supposed to be given by a pen-knife, and has lost a great deal of blood. Quinlan and De Long were both arrested. Quinlan is a well-known character, and has several times been sent to the Penitentiary for similar offences. Every reputation is not much better. The prisoners were taken before Justice QUACKENBOSS, who refused bail.

SHIP-RIGGERS ON A BENDER.—Some half dozen ship-riggers and riggers, who work along the Seventh Ward docks, went on a spree Saturday evening. About midnight they entered the drinking saloon of ANDREW HORSE, No 282 Monroe-street, and called for drinks all around. Having swallowed down their drinks, they refused to pay for them. As the custom of such fellows would not pay for gas light, Mr. HORSE ordered them to leave the place. They were not satisfied with being let off so cheap, but commenced an assault upon Mr. HORSE. Several who were present at once assisted the landlord in putting the drunken gang into the street. In a few minutes the crowd party returned and attacked the place, smashing open the doors and smashing in the windows. Some Seventh Ward Policemen, hurrying to the place, succeeded in arresting two of the assailants, named Charles ROMES and John FARRELL. Justice BOARDMAN committed the prisoners for examination.

GANG OF THIEVES.—Messrs. Brown & Platt, gold pen manufacturers in Nassau street, discovered missing about $300 worth of pens. A youth named George Baltimore was arrested on suspicion of the larceny, and a portion of the stolen property found in his possession. Baltimore pointed out in the Tombs Gallery, owner of his accomplices, and two of them, James St. Clair and Chauncey Mortimer, were arrested at No. 21 White-street, yesterday, by the Detective Police. More of the stolen pens were found in their possession. The prisoners formerly belonged to the same gang with "Sailor Dan." Baltimore is believed to be the person who furnished "Quick Combing" the dagger with which he attempted to take the life of Deputy Clearman, of the Tombs, when his attempt to escape was discovered on Wednesday last.

FELONIOUS ASSAULTS.—A Swiss tailor, named Ulrich Wullschlager, was, yesterday, committed to prison to answer a charge of stabbing Anthony Wilde. The two got into a dispute, when Wullschlager drew a knife on his adversary and stabbed him in the leg. Hugh Henry and Wm. Mason, two boys, were quarreling about a dog which they had captured, and were preparing to take to the dog-pound. Henry stabbed Mason with his jack-knife, but not seriously. He was taken to the Second Ward Station-house and detained for examination. He gave his name as Charles Maher.

YOUNG FORGER.—A boy about 11 years of age, named Wm. De Vere, offered a forged check, on Friday, at the Broadway Bank, for $173 65. He gave very contradictory stories about the matter. He was committed to the Tombs for trial.

ESCAPED.—Charles Dayton, the confidence man, arrested a few days ago on a charge of victimizing a merchant out of $150, after decoying him to Staten Island, made his escape on Saturday morning from a Staten Island constable.

PUTTING OUT AN EYE.—Cornelius Smith and Henry Timbrook, two boys, had a quarrel yesterday afternoon in Third-avenue, when the boy Smith seized a stick and poked it at the other boy, putting out his right eye. Smith was arrested and locked up in the Station-house.

Mayor's Office.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—At the meeting of the Commissioners of Health on Saturday, no new cases were reported. It was stated that a brig named Ocmulgee, or Ormsee, had arrived at Sandy Hook from Port au Prince with a great deal of sickness on board, and, on the receipt of this information, the Health Officer had immediately dispatched a steamtug to the Hook to tow the vessel to the lower anchorage and remove the sick to the Marine Hospital.

THE TICKET-SWINDLERS.—*On Friday evening*, the Mayor, accompanied by Sergeant Birney, Marshal Stephens, and a posse of 25 Policemen, made a descent upon the ticket-swindlers, hack-drivers and runners in the Hudson River Railroad, of whom twelve were arrested and fined, upon the charge of violations of the City ordinances. Their names are Charles Perkins, John Kelly, John Clark, Isaac Jones, Thomas Jones, John Barry, Edward Sullivan, Robert Montarbus, George Green, John McGee, Patrick Hogan and James Smith, who were severally mulcted in the amount of $5, excepting McGee, who was compelled to pay $25.

This is only the commencement of very active operations upon which his Honor has decided. It is rumored that the City has long been infested with ticket swindlers and their agents, among whom the hack-drivers have been conspicuous. All shifts have been resorted to impossible to break up the system.

The Mayor will attempt to protect the public in the following manner: All agents, under any pretence whatever, are to be interdicted, under enforcement of penalty, from soliciting passengers at any railroad or steamboat. Hack drivers will not be allowed to be seen of their boxes at any depôt engaged in procuring fares, or employed in collusion with ticket swindlers. About two hundred names have been taken and the corresponding numbers of their vehicles, and these drivers will be summoned and brought before the Mayor and fined on Monday next, upon the charge of complicity with the runners and dealers in bogus tickets.

It is arranged that in future the officers shall go in citizens' dress, and take the numbers of all offenders, backmen at the various depôts and steamboat landings; notice will be sent to the Marshal, they will be summoned and fined. All hackmen driving away from their vehicles, either soliciting passengers or acting in any way in collusion with the ticket swindlers, will be arrested forthwith. All persons, however respectable in appearance, detected in soliciting passengers at hotels or ticket offices, will be dealt with in a similar summary manner.

It would seem that there are ticket-runners of every class, their number being not fewer in this City than 175, or upwards of 200; and it is known that there are, at least, eleven bogus ticket offices known to the Mayor's Police. The following is the list of them:

Charles Robb & Co., No. 7 West-street.
H. Drake & Bury, No. 199 West-street.
Adam Andrews, No. 192 Warren-street.
Edmund Ward McDonald & Co., Greenwich-street, corner of Liberty-street.
W. F. Fowler, No. 186 West-street, corner of Chambers.
Charles Shepherd, No. 11 Battery place.
Theodore Williams, No. 141 Liberty-street.
Charles Moore, No. 146 Liberty-street.
Isaac Gaspen, No. 167 Cedar-street.
Charles Mann, No. 11 Broadway.

Policemen will be detailed from the various Wards, in connection with the Mayor's squad, and these will be stationed at the ticket offices night and day, (not exclusive of Sundays) under the direction of Sergeants Birney and Croft. Their duty will be to warn the public from entering such places; and any one detected in bringing or decoying the unwary to such offices will be instantly arrested.

This plan will be kept in active operation until the system is completely broken up. The first fruits of the effort are, that on Saturday the sum of $300 was

In addition we may state that John Ross, of Vermont, purchased on Thursday a ticket from Fowler & Edmonds, corner of Chambers and Wash, for the sum of $150, which was an overcharge of not less than $50; Sergeant Birney succeeded on Saturday in recovering the overcharge.

The squad of the Mayor's Police were on duty Saturday night and during the whole of Sunday, for the purpose of intercepting the ticket-swindlers and their agents, there being a steamer to California today.

Harlem Railroad Company.

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce:

GENTLEMEN: We feel quite satisfied that it would not be the wish of Mr. O'CONOR, who so ably argued the case for this Company before Judge HILTON, to have, pending his decision, any *ex parte* statements or publications which are in perversion of the testimony, and in direct contradiction to the facts—such as appeared in your editorial columns yesterday. Considering the high character of your paper, we were not prepared to see in it such an article as *this* was. It would seem, however, from articles published in other journals as well as your own, since the argument closed, that the Company were afraid of their case, and desired to forestall the action of the Court. We undertake to say that the history of the wrongs committed by the Railroad Company, against the City Government and the citizens, which will shortly appear, will abundantly satisfy every candid mind, that the Company, so far from being entitled to credence or sympathy, have been aggressive and law-defiant from the beginning, and have only bolstered up their course by the grossest misrepresentations.

PHILIP REYNOLDS,
E. M. WHITLOCK,
GEORGE D. PHELPS,
A. R. WRIGHT,
W. E. DODGE,
P. TEN EYCK,
S. LAWRENCE,
} Executive Committee of Citizens.

[Advertisement.]

THE RETIRED PHYSICIAN'S REMEDY.
Doctor H. JAMES'
EXTRACT OF CANNABIS INDICA,
For the cure of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds and Nervous Debility. An East Indian Preparation, and the only cure ever discovered for diseases of the Lungs, Stomach and Nerves. Price $2 per bottle. Sent everywhere by express.

CAUTION.—"No. 10 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J., and No. 14 Cecil-street, Strand," London, is blown in the glass of the genuine. Address O. P. BROWN, Proprietor of Dr. H. JAMES' Remedies, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

N. B.—The recipe will be sent free to those who desire it.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This will be a grand gala week at this flourishing house, the only theatre on the east side of the City that has withstood the financial storm. Mr. PEACOCK remains another week, and produces his new drama of "Standard." The New-York *Clipper* story of the "Dead Boxer, or the Fatal Blow," dramatized by the author of Monte Christo, both of which will be presented tonight, with a farce.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

COD-LIVER OIL AS A PALATABLE JELLY.—The recent improvement made by E. QUEVU in the preparation of a pleasant jelly, containing 85 per cent. of the best oil, adapts this valuable remedy to the most delicate stomach. It is retained, digested, and assimilated like any food. PERFOLD, CLAY & Co., Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GEN. QUITMAN.—An Imperial Photograph of this eminent General may now be seen in connection with many other celebrities, of which a more extended notice will be found on the Fifth page.
Brady's National Gallery,
No. 359 Broadway,
Over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Wherefore submit to medical experiments, when it is an assured truth that in every climate, and under every state of circumstances, these remedies cure all external and internal diseases?

[Advertisement.]

LAKE HOUSE,
Caldwell, Lake George, N. Y.,
Major W. FIELD, Proprietor,
Late of the United States Hotel, Saratoga, and the New-York Hotel, New-York City.

Brooklyn Items.

FIRES.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a four-story frame house on Twelfth-street, near Sixth-avenue, owned by RICHARD HENNINGS, which was entirely destroyed. Loss on house and contents $1,100; insured for $700 in the Montauk Insurance Company. About the same time a fire broke out in a row of three story frame houses on Twenty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, owned by ADRIAN MUELLER. Three buildings were destroyed, and the upper stories of the other three burnt off. Loss $4,500; fully insured in several New-York offices. The buildings burnt were occupied by HENRY HOLTIE, THOMAS TICKERT, BENJAMIN DAVISON, DANIEL GILMARTIN and BENEDICK DEVOE.

DEATH FROM INJURIES RECEIVED AT PLAY.—A boy 14 years old, named JAMES BURNS, residing on *Hoyt-street, near Douglass*, died on Saturday night from injuries received on Thursday last, while playing with a party of companions in Gowanus. The injuries sustained were caused by being accidentally thrown down by another boy falling against him. Two boys were arrested for causing his death, but were discharged yesterday, upon an examination of the case.

EFFECTS OF DRINKING LAGER BIER.—Lager, the Courts say, does not intoxicate, but a German, named WEBER, while laboring under the effects of an unusual number of draughts of it Saturday night last, put the muzzle of a pistol into his mouth and blew out a sufficient quantity of brains to cause death. The affair took place in the Ninth Ward, near the residence of Coroner REDDING, who speedily held an inquest on the body, and a jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

AN OWNER WANTED.—Captain SHANNON, of the Third Precinct, is desirous of finding an owner for two sacks of coffee, taken by the Police of his district from two noted river thieves.

BURGLARY.—The house of D. SAMZAY, Esq., No. 214 Dean-street, was robbed on Saturday last of jewelry and other property to the value of several hundred dollars.

MAYHEM.—THOMAS SHANNON was arrested in the Fifth Precinct, Saturday night, for biting off the under lip of a man named STEPHEN LEONARD. The parties met, drank several glasses of lager-bier, and repaired to the corner of North Seventh and First streets for a fight. SHANNON commenced to eat his antagonist, when the Police interfered.

ACCIDENTS.—A laboring man, named JOHN MCDERMOTT, residing at No. 48 Jay-street, had his right leg crushed Saturday morning, at MARSTON & POWERS' Wharf, by a mast which was being placed on board a ship. He was taken to the Long Island Hospital for treatment. JOHN NOLAN had one of his arms broken at Greenpoint on Friday while engaged in tearing down an old building.

THE LATE SHOOTING AFFRAY IN GOLD-STREET.—ALEXANDER JAMISON, who shot "Scabby McCLASKEY" on Gold-street on the 5th of July inst., was discharged from custody yesterday by Justice VOORHIES, there being no one to make a complaint against him. Justice VOORHIES visited MCCLASKEY at the Hospital twice for the purpose of taking his complaint, but he refused to make one or make any statement under oath. MCCLASKEY is paralyzed from the shoulders down and there is the smallest chance possible for his recovery. He may live for several weeks, however.

INQUEST.—The jury summoned by Coroner SNELL in the case of a child found in a sack on Newtown creek last Friday, rendered a verdict that death was the result of causes to them unknown.

CITY MORTALITY.—Weekly Report of Deaths in the city of Brooklyn, from the 10th day of July to the 17th day of July 1858. Men, 10; women, 14; boys, 20; girls, 26. Total, 80. Males, 48; females, 50.

A Word for Alderman Douglass.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, July 17, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The notice of the recent burglary in Pacific-street needs slight correction, which I trust you will make. The discovery of the affair was made by the family of Mr. SMITH, who live nearly opposite the house which was entered. A policeman was sent for, but none was to be found. And Mr. SMITH and some of the neighbors had caught and subdued the young man, who made a most desperate resistance, long before any policeman was near. Alderman DOUGLASS was sent for, who came promptly with Judge BLANCHLEY, and the two started with the burglar toward the City Hall, and met on their way an officer, to whom the criminal was committed. I mention the facts as they were, having been present and seen most of the occurrence. Permit me to add that it is the experience of those of us who live in this region, that policemen are *seldom found when they are wanted*. Their quarters are nearly a mile from us, and they appear to like home so much as to be unwilling to stray up in this direction. We have an honest private watchman, whom we pay from our private purses, to do what the police ought to do at night and in the day time we watch our own houses, and arrest burglars, that may be attempting to rob us. We begin to think that Mr. DOUGLASS' disposition of associating with the police was, after all, a very sensible one.

DE ROCHEVILLE.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Mr. ROBERT CORWIN, an aged and respectable citizen of Bating Hollow, was shockingly and probably fatally injured at HULSE'S tavern, about five miles west of Riverhead, on the afternoon of the 15th. In attempting to cross the track in front of the forward train, he was struck by the engine, and had his left foot nearly severed from his body, besides being seriously injured about the head. Very little hopes are entertained of his recovery. No blame whatever can be laid to those in charge of the train.—*L. Islander (Huntington.)*

FIGHT BETWEEN TWO CONSTABLES.—Two representatives of the law, who were elected in the Third and Seventh Wards, respectively, to preserve the peace, broke it this morning by indulging in a regular set-to in the basement of the City Hall. They had some dispute about a warrant, which STOAT of the Third, held, and SLATTERY, of the Seventh, claimed. The latter gave STOAT the lie, and received in exchange STOAT's knuckles on the bridge of the nose, which drew the ruby. SLATTERY came up to time, and put in a right and left handsr, and STOAT replied scientifically. Constable HORTON, who felt that the reputation of the profession was at stake, interposed, and separated these belligerent *preservers* of the peace.—*Brooklyn Times of Saturday.*

New-Jersey Items.

THE RIOT POSTPONED.—On Saturday it was anticipated that there would be a serious riot between the stage proprietors of the various lines running out of Hoboken and the authorities of the city, in consequence of the latter intending to enforce the law in regard to the running of stages. Accordingly on Saturday, pursuant to a resolution formed by the Common Council on Wednesday, Alderman WILSON, acting Mayor, proceeded to swear in a number of volunteers, to the extent of 100 men, who had been selected by him to do duty as peace officers in case their services should be required. Fifteen special policemen were also sworn in for special duty. Each of these officers were provided with a badge bearing the words "Hoboken Special Police," the badge bearing also the coat of arms of the State.

Yesterday everything was prepared to prevent any disturbance. The whole of the Police force, as well as the specials, were on duty early in the morning. An agreement was made during the morning, between Mayor WILSON and the stage proprietors, by which it was understood that the stages should run no further than Seventh-street. This arrangement was strictly adhered to throughout the day, and of course no difficulty occurred. During the morning a heavy shower occurred, and the rush to the gardens was not as great as it would have been had it been pleasant. Altogether, it was as quiet a day as could have been wished, the anticipated riot having been postponed by the weather.

THE CASE OF DE RIVIERE.—Notwithstanding the agreement made between all parties on last Thursday afternoon, that if Miss EMMA J. BLOUNT was delivered to her parent, all proceedings on the *habeas corpus* would be stayed, it seems that additional steps are to be taken having reference to Captain DE RIVIERE. Witnesses have been summoned to attend before Justice OGDEN this morning at 9 o'clock, to answer in the matter of the return made to the *habeas corpus* by Mr. HUSCKIN. From the fact that some additional witnesses have been subpœnaed, who knew nothing in relation to Mr. HUSCKIN's connection with the affair, it is supposed that the present proceedings are instituted with a view to learn the whereabouts of Dr. RIVIERE.

HUSCKIN thinks that he has been sufficiently annoyed about this matter already, and will, if further troubled, make some disclosures in relation to the disappearance of *Miss BLOUNT*, which will bring the name of a certain gentleman prominently before the public.

Colonel BLOUNT and his daughter are supposed to be at the residence of Dr. DAWES, in New-York, but it is rumored that both left on Saturday evening for the South. Mrs. BLOUNT remains at the Hotel Napoleon, at Hoboken, and also thinks the rumor to be correct. Counsel for Mr. HUSCKIN think that if the proceedings in the present case are sustained by Colonel BLOUNT, or with his consent after the agreement made on Thursday, that they certainly are a breach of faith which ought not to be tolerated by the Court. The whole case will probably be settled to-day.

ROBBERY.—The pocket of Mr. HAMERY was picked at the Jersey City Ferry on Saturday night of a purse containing $18 in money. The thief escaped.

ARRESTED.—ELLEN DORRIGAN was arrested on Saturday, on suspicion of having entered the house of Mr. LAW some days since and stealing therefrom several articles of value. She was held for examination by Recorder BEDFORD.

TRAINING FOR THE FIGHT.—"Benicia Boy," or JOHN HEENAN, is understood to be training somewhere in Jersey City for the contemplated fight with MORRISSEY. He is daily seen in company with BILLY MULLIGAN, who is also a sojourner in Jersey. JOHNNY MORRISSEY came down from Albany on Thursday looking as if he too was training for the contest. It is understood that both parties are to meet on Tuesday and put up the money on the wager.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 17.

$2,000	Ohio 6s, '76	107	
2,000	N. C. State 6s	107½	
31,000	do	97	
1,000	Virginia 6s	93	
11,000	Mo. 8s, 6s	65½	
3,000	Cal. 8s, 7s	86¾	
500	Cal. 8s, 7s, N B	85	
2,000	Erie R.R. latm. B.	99	
500	Erie R. R. 2d M. 6s	95	
5,000	Ind. C. & M. 2d M. 6s	65	
10,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	87	
13,000	La C. & Mil L. G.	32½	
1,000	do	33¼	
5,000	do	33	
1,000	do	31⅞	
10,000	do	s15 31	
1,000	La C. & M. L. G. ex p	28	
1,000	M. & M. 6s m. 10	60	
1	Bank of New-York	150	
5	Bank of America	109½	
15	Phenix Bank	107	
5	Am. Ex. Bank	106¼	
35	Bank of Commerce	109½	
25	do	109¾	
50	Imp. & Trad. Bk	108	
6	Park Bank	107	
25	Central Trans. Co.	110	
118	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	99	
40	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	86	
200	do	85	
100	Gardiner Gold Co.	1½	
67	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	95	
200	do	95¼	
100	do	b15 95½	
200	do	95¾	
250	do	s15 95	
100	do	s30 95	
200	do	b60 95¼	
150	Erie Railroad	18	
250	do	19½	
10	do	19¾	
100	do	b60 19⅞	
100	do	s10 18	
100	Hud. R. R.	28⅛	
50	do	28⅞	
50	do	s60 27¾	
100	Harlem Railroad	10½	
143	La C. & Mil. R. R.	6	
143	do	5¾	
205	Harlem R. R. Pref.	23	
200	Reading R. R.	s30 46¼	
150	do	46⅞	
200	do	47¾	
450	do	s30 48	
75	Mich. Cen. Railroad	63¼	
25	do	s10 63⅝	
50	do	b30 63⅞	
10	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	23⅜	
100	do	23¾	
100	do	23¾	
60	M. S. & N. I. pf. stock	45	
25	Panama Railroad	105	
100	do	s5 106	
10	Illinois Central R.	74¼	
22	do	75	
25	Cleve. & Pittsb'g R.	9	
25	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	68¼	
50	do	s60 67¾	
50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	36¼	
200	do	s30 36¾	
100	do	36⅞	
100	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	76	
275	do	76⅞	
306	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	18	
33	do	17¾	

MONDAY, July 19—A. M.

The Canada's mail from Europe to Saturday, July 8, will be delivered at the New-York Post-Office early this morning. Our English files have not come to hand to the hour of making up this report, but the arrival of the Hamburg steamer *Austria*, which touched at and left Southampton on 4th July, affords the latest dates from London. The English Bank return for the week shows a decrease of $470,000 in the reserve of Bullion, and an increase of $9,055,000 in Loans, owing to the improved demand for Discounts, which have for some months previous ruled in the open market ¼@½ ℔ cent. below the Bank rate of 3 ℔ cent. The Loan column is now up to $83,125,000, with the ability of the Bank, from its Circulation unemployed, to add nearly fifty millions more, should the demand continue free at 3 ℔ cent. But this seems improbable after the payments of the 1st and 4th July were provided for. Already the rate of interest had fallen back to 2½ ℔ cent. on Government Stocks in the open market, and it was upon Consols, rather than mercantile bills, that the increased advances of the Bank were based during the closing of transfers. The Bullion in the Bank now stands $86,690,000. The meeting of Illinois Central Shareholders have sent one of their number to this country. He will probably come on in the *Asia*, due at this port in the course of the present week. The Stock, after falling to 71 ℔ cent. closed at 72, in some demand. The Continental demand on England for Gold was about equal to the current receipts from abroad, and no further withdrawals from the Bank are reported. The demand for Silver for the East is less than $500,000 each packet, against four or four and a half millions before the Fall crisis last year.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week shows a total entry of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $4,231,500, as against $8,131,984 same week last year. The entries are improving in amount, as compared with the past general dullness of the present season, and they are giving the Government a little more encouragement as to Customs duties. The amount received through the week is $671,000. The balance in the Sub-Treasury has nevertheless fallen off, standing at present $5,157,000, as against $5,342,247 at the close of the previous week. The shipments of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week were $1,098,182, as against $962,614 same week last season. The Export of Specie, of which nearly the whole went out by the screw steamer *City of Washington* for England on Saturday amounted to $637,340, as against $523,367 direct and $305,000 *vid* Boston the same week last season. The Boston steamer on Wednesday carried out no Specie. Some further parcels of Gold bars received by the last California packet have been taken up for the steamers to sail this week. This Bullion rates about ¾ ℔ cent. discount, and the transportation charge being lower than usual by the competing screw steamers the operation is made a satisfactory remittance to some of the large bankers at the current Exchange of 109¾ ℔ cent. on London. The California remittance of June 20, which went into bank on Wednesday, amounted, by manifest, to $1,401,713, a good half of which will count on the Bank averages to be made up this afternoon, and probably raise the Specie total to about $35,500,000, as against $34,705,593 last week. The Money Market through the week ruled abundant and on moderate terms, some prime 60 day bills being taken at bank below 4 ℔ cent. The Brokers are getting loans on demand at from 3 to 5 ℔ cent., according to the class of collateral and the good credit of the borrowers. There is a slight improvement in general trade, which is being felt both by the Dry Goods and General Merchandise interest. The Grain market through the week was rather firmer for Wheat, and steady for Flour and Indian Corn. The Cotton trade keeps quite strong, with retatively large daily sales. Orleans Middlings 13 cents.

The late fiscal year being closed with the month of June, and the results at this port presented in summary, in the TIMES, a few days ago, we resume our comparison of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at New-York for the calendar year. According to the monthly returns from the Custom-House from 1st January, 1858, to the 30th June ult., the Imports of Foreign Merchandise, excluding Specie, amounted to $59,666,371
Add two weeks in July $6,688,269
Total since Jan. 1 ..... $66,604,640
Against same time in 1857 ..... $126,994,936
Decrease full one-half, or $60,230,296

According to the same tables, the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reëxported, amounted to $31,642,378
Add two weeks in July 2,900,565
Total since Jan. 1 ..... $33,942,943
Against same time in 1857 40,737,407
Decrease this season $6,794,464

The same tables make the Export of Specie since Jan. 1 ..... $12,939,059
Add two weeks in July 1,901,390
Total since Jan. 1 ..... $13,561,279
Against same time 1857 24,105,544
Decrease this season $10,544,265

The receipts of Gold from California, and of Gold and Silver from Foreign States, at New-York, from Jan. 1, 1858, to present date, are:

In California Gold		$19,513,631
Foreign Coin		1,778,363
Together		$21,291,994
Against 1857:		
In California Gold	$18,325,268	
Foreign Coin	5,353,012	23,677,280
Decrease since Jan. 1		$2,385,286

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central	65@64@65
New-York and Erie	19@19⅛@18
Reading	46½@46¾@45½
Rock Island	76¼@74⅜@76
Michigan Southern	22⅜@23⅛@23½
Preferred	44¾@44⅛@44¾
Illinois Central	77⅛@74½@75
Panama	105½@104@105
Pacific Mail	78¾@68@65
Hudson	28½@27½@28½
Galena	68@67¼@66¼
Missouris	35@35½@35¾
Virginias	93½@93¼@93
Tennessees	92@92¾@93
La Crosse Land Grants	32¾@30¼@32@31¾
Toledo	34¼@30@36½
Delaware and Hudson	98¾@98¾@99
Michigan Central	60@57¾@58¾

With the exception of a demonstration early in the week on the *Bear* account, resulting in lower quotations by ¼@1 ℔ cent. on Wednesday than at the beginning, and from which there was an immediate recovery, the market showed unusual strength and steadiness through the dealings, without any apparent concert or decided spirit on the *Bull* side. The speculative movement in Erie shares, which was transacted from 16@19½ ℔ cent. by the limited number of certificates at the command of the Street, was checked on Friday morning by the dreadful accident and loss of life on the road, near Port Jervis. The price subsequently receded to 18 ℔ cent. The demand for New-York Central has been steady, and, after all the contracts offered during the *Bear* movement reterred to were taken up, the price returned to 85@85½, and closed with sales on Saturday at 85 ℔ cent. The rapid advance in Pacific Mail is partly the result of a sharp corner from the *short* sales twenty or thirty days ago, at from 74@77 ℔ cent. The sales amounted altogether, we believe, to less than 4,000 shares, but the firmness of real holders has made this amount difficult to deliver, except at about $10 the share advance. The Stock has also been helped by the continued good news from the Frazier River gold field, between which and San Francisco the Company have a line of mail steamers in operation. Of the Western Shares, Rock Island and Toledo have shown considerable speculative strength, while Galena continues to advance on the miscalculation made by contract sellers a few weeks since against the probability of an August dividend. Reading shares are less active, and on Saturday the Erie gave way about ¼@½ ℔ cent. The advance in Michigan Central was not at the first of the week sustained, but the stock subsequently rose to 58½ ℔ cent. again. Delaware and Hudson is firmer, and the list of State Stocks strongly supported, particularly Tennessee, North Carolina and Missouris. The new State fives of New-York have been nearly all placed at 103 ℔ cent. The Board of Brokers adjourned over at noon on Saturday. There was no formal business in the afternoon, and the Street dealings were dull.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of June, 1858, were $383,632 43
Earnings June, 1857 ..... 450,400 75
Decrease $66,768 32

The June report of the earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad is favorable. The following statement shows the earnings of the Railroad, from all sources, for the month and since Jan. 1:

	Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
June, 1858	$575,816 09	$275,897 84	$299,918 25
June, 1857	371,783 27	276,913 37	94,869 90
Jan. 1 to July 1, '58	2,989,922 20	1,478,144 73	1,117,787 85
Same period last y'r	2,876,063 86	1,642,600 92	933,462 94

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Bank Notes.	Dis.	Bank Notes.	Dis.
New-York State	—@ ¼	Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana	—@ ¾
New-England	—@ ¾	Indiana Free	—@1½
New-Jersey	—@ ¾	Missouri	—@ ¾
Philadelphia	—@1-10	Michigan	—@1
Penn. Country	—@ ½	Illinois and Wisconsin	1¼@ —
Baltimore	—@ ½	Tennessee Old	2 @2½
Maryland	—@ ½	Tennessee Free	3 @ —
Virginia Old	—@ ½	Canada	—@ ½
Virginia Free	—@ ¾	Phila. Checks	—@1-10
North Carolina	1¼@ —	Baltimore Checks	—@1-5
S. Carolina and Georgia	⅞@ —	Boston Checks	—@1-10
New Orleans	—@ ¾		
Mobile	—@ ¾		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acre warrants, 1 acre	$0 90	$0 92
120 acre warrants, 1 acre	76	80
80 acre warrants, 1 acre	60	62
40 acre warrants, 1 acre	1 10	$1 15

The Merchants' Clerks' Savings Bank is paying the depositors their half-yearly dividend, at the rate of 6 ℔ cent., on sums under $500, and 5 ℔ cent. on larger sums; the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad Joint Company, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable by IRA BLISS, at the office of the Company in this City, on the 21st inst.; the Bank of Mobile a semi-annual dividend of 6 ℔ cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Merchants' Bank, on demand; the Corn Exchange Bank, of this City, a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ℔ cent., payable on the 2d of August.

Trade on the Canals.

From the Albany Argus.

The receipts at tide water by the canals of this State, of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the 2d week of July in 1857 and 1858, have been as follows:

Year.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1857	17,615	149,544	260,045	
1858	40,000	300,000	112,000	6,000
Increase	22,385	150,456	Dec. 148,451	Inc. 6,000

The aggregate of the receipts of the above articles, so far, for the years 1857 and 1858, have been:

Year.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1857	102,693	1,126,627	980,976	126,324
1858	542,484	2,577,454	1,320,450	368,486
Increase	439,791	1,450,827	339,474	242,162

Reducing the wheat to flour, the excess of receipts in 1858 over 1857 is equal to 675,319 bbls. flour.

The receipts at tide water at the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals, to and including the 7th inst., have been as follows:

Boards—Canal open.	1858. May 4.	1857. May 6.	1856. April 28.
Flour, bbls	230,923	169,066	609,494
Wheat, bush	2,627,486	1,126,627	2,003,881
Corn, bush	1,673,269	980,976	1,209,569
Barley, bush	147,655	126,324	269,586
Rye, bush	1,009,798	90,022	189,628
Oats, bush	1,807,067	1,126,623	1,641,706
Pork, bbls	51,500	9,443	14,512
Beef, bbls	9,004	2,762	5,653
Cheese, lbs	146,900	111,700	123,100
Butter, lbs	356,700	82,500	78,300
Lard, lbs	3,020,100	276,900	1,827,000
Bacon, lbs	4,238,500	1,782,700	2,519,800
Wool, lbs	60,500	29,000	74,100

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady. Sales 30,000 bush. at 70c. for Racine, and Chicago Spring not in shipping condition. CORN quil. Sales at 6,000 bush. HOT, at 46c. OATS dull. Sales at 30@40c. FREIGHTS firm. *Lake imports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 160,000 bush. Wheat; 65,000 bush. Corn; 11,000 bush. Oats. *Canal exports*—2,000 bbls Flour; 10,000 bush. Wheat; 31,000 bush. Corn; 16,000 bush. Oats.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 17—9 P. M.

Market for FLOUR dull to-day, transactions confined entirely to the local and retail trade. Sales do not exceed 400 bbls. at yesterday's rates. WHEAT in fair demand and market without change. Sales 35,000 bush. at 66c.@70c., for unsound and sound Chicago Spring; 70c. for damaged Club; 80¼c.@90c. for Red Ohio and Indiana; 94¾c. for common White Canadian. CORN in pretty good demand for distilling. Sales 40,000 bush. unsound at 49¼c.@50. OATS without change and in good demand. Sales 45,000 bush. at 33c.@39½c. for damaged; 37c.@37½c. for sound. RYE steady. Sales small lots at 56c.@56¾c. WHISKY firmer. Sales 50 bbls. at 22c. *Canal Freights* —40c. on Flour; 11c. on Wheat, and 10c. on Corn to New-York. *Receipts*—1,666 bbls. Flour; 13,714 bush. Wheat; Corn, none; 30,510 bush. Oats.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 17—9 P. M.

FL